

By Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN:

H. R. 5013. A bill for the relief of José A. García Galarza and his wife María Sobrino Pérez de García Galarza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5014. A bill for the relief of Ruperto Varela Canosa, his wife María del Carmen Menéndez de Varela Canosa, and his sons Ivan Ruperto Varela Menéndez and Igor Félix Varela Menéndez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5015. A bill for the relief of José Vázquez San Martín and his wife María de los Angeles Crespo de Vázquez San Martín; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 5016. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Dalla Rosa Prati and her minor son, Rolando Dalla Rosa Prati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLMES:

H. R. 5017. A bill for the relief of Ng Soo Lip and Ng Yut Chee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 5018. A bill for the relief of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5019. A bill for the relief of Fella H. Holbrook; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 5020. A bill for the relief of Dr. Miguel Capo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 5021. A bill for the relief of Raimondo Carneglias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 5022. A bill for the relief of Henry Leonard Hoffman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NIXON:

H. R. 5023. A bill for the relief of Fede Vita Guzzardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 5024. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Tandurella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 5025. A bill granting authority to the Secretary of the Army to renew the license of the Ira D. MacLachlan Post, No. 3, the American Legion, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to use a certain parcel of land in Fort Brady Reservation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1012. By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan: Petition of Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for investigation of subversive textbooks and teaching material; to the Committee on Rules.

1013. By Mr. PETERSON: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida recommending to the Congress of the United States the carrying into effect of the administrative recommendations of the Hoover Commission; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1014. Also, petition of Chester Hillebert, Zephyrhills, Fla., and others, requesting the passage of legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce, and the broadcasting of alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1015. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Ulster County Tuberculosis and Health Association, Kingston, N. Y., stating their opposition to

the national health program; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1016. Also, petition of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Boston, Mass., urging the carrying out of the recommendations of the report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights by establishing a permanent Commission on Civil Rights within the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1017. Also, petition of Mrs. James H. Wolfe, the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Boston, Mass., requesting passage of legislation to provide a long-range integrated program for the rehabilitation of Navajo and other American Indians, including the bills S. 1407 and H. R. 3476; to the Committee on Public Lands.

1018. Also, petition of Mrs. Agnes G. Shankle, General Welfare Federation of America, Washington, D. C., relative to presenting 13 petitions containing a total of 488 signatures for L. Everett Gest, General Welfare Federation of America Club for the State of New Jersey, requesting legislation to increase social-security and old-age benefits and the lowering of the retirement age to 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1019. Also, petition of Mrs. Agnes G. Shankle, General Welfare Federation of America, Washington, D. C., relative to presenting 5 petitions containing total of 104 signatures for L. W. Lewis, of Liberty Pension Club, No. 8, Buffalo, N. Y., endorsing H. R. 2620, calling for an old-age pension; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1020. Also, petition of Mrs. Chas. H. Nutting and others, Ormond, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1021. Also, petition of George Fuller and others, Miami, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1022. Also, petition of Mrs. L. C. Zimmerman and others, Zephyrhills, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1023. Also, petition of W. A. Bloom and others, Tampa, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1024. Also, petition of F. J. Dock and others, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1025. Also, petition of Mrs. Della Mae Smith and others, Daytona Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1026. Also, petition of Mr. and Mrs. C. Grandlee and others, Lakeland, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1027. Also, petition of Orlando Townsend Club, No. 2, Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1028. Also, petition of Mrs. Jeannette Kellogg and others, St. Cloud, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1029. Also, petition of Lillian R. Pfeiffer and others, Miami, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1030. Also, petition of Mrs. R. Mae Clayton and others, Tampa, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1949

(Legislative day of Thursday, June 2, 1949)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God: In these vernal days, thrilling and throbbing with the loveliness of spring, we thank Thee for every sacrament of beauty of which our enraptured senses partake. Thou hast called us to play our part in a day of crisis and destiny. May we not be found wanting. Save us from being little men in a big day. Forgetting the unworthy things that are behind and stretching forth to the better things of a fairer world which are before, enable us to lay aside the weight of prejudice and the covetous sins that do so easily beset us, as with glad and eager feet we march with those who go to free and not to bind, to develop and not to rule, to cooperate and not to dominate, until the knowledge of the Lord, who is no respecter of persons, shall cover the earth as the waters now cover the sea. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 6, 1949, was dispensed with.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1270) to repeal that part of section 3 of the act of June 24, 1926 (44 Stat. 767), as amended, and that part of section 13a of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), as amended, relating to the percentage in time of peace, of enlisted personnel employed in aviation tactical units of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Corps, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 173. An act to amend the Organic Acts of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the loss of nationality of certain persons declared to be citizens of the United States under said acts;

H. R. 263. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the county of Orange, Calif., a perpetual easement for the maintenance and operation of a public highway, and to grant to the Irvine Co., a corporation, a perpetual easement for the maintenance, operation, and use of a water pipe line, in the vicinity of the naval air base, Santa Ana, Orange County, Calif.;

H. R. 1694. An act to provide for the return of rehabilitation and betterment of costs of Federal reclamation projects;

H. R. 2121. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey abandoned school properties in the Territory of Alaska to local school officials;

H. R. 2170. An act authorizing changes in the classification of Crow Indians;

H. R. 2417. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to operate and maintain a certain tract of land at Valparaiso, Fla., near Eglin Air Force Base, as a recreational facility;

H. R. 2501. An act authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to undertake a continuing study of the shad, *Alosa sapidissima*, of the Atlantic coast with respect to the biology, propagation, and abundance of such species to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for arresting the decline of this valuable food fish and for increasing the abundance and promoting the wisest utilization thereof;

H. R. 2610. An act to include in section 16 of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), the Midwakanton and Wahpekute Sioux Indians of the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 2634. An act to provide transportation of passengers and merchandise on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation;

H. R. 2783. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain parcel of land, with improvements, to the city of Alpena, Mich.;

H. R. 3046. An act to authorize the expansion of facilities at the Cape Vincent, N. Y., fish cultural station;

H. R. 3111. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and to repeal subdivision b of section 64, subdivision h of section 70, and section 118 thereof and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith;

H. R. 3155. An act to amend Public Law 885, Eightieth Congress, chapter 813, second session;

H. R. 3756. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide that the annuities of certain officers and employees engaged in the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States shall be computed on the basis of their average basic salaries for any five consecutive years of allowable service;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4252. An act to transfer the trawlers *Alaska* and *Oregon* from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Fish and Wildlife Service;

H. R. 4263. An act to amend section 102 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out operations to combat the citrus blackfly, white-fringed beetle, and the Hall scale;

H. R. 4384. An act to provide for the appointment of female doctors and specialists in the Medical Department of the Army, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4387. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Treasury Department;

H. R. 4493. An act to amend section 6 of the act of April 15, 1938, to expedite the car-

riage of mail by granting additional authority to the Postmaster General to award contracts for the transportation of mail by aircraft upon star routes;

H. R. 4586. An act to authorize the government of the Virgin Islands or any municipality thereof to issue bonds and other obligations;

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and for other related purposes;

H. J. Res. 202. Joint resolution to amend the act of August 8, 1946, relating to investigation and eradication of predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 208. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, approved June 16, 1938;

H. J. Res. 238. Joint resolution to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence; and

H. J. Res. 241. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1949, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hoey	Mundt
Anderson	Humphrey	Murray
Baldwin	Hunt	Myers
Bricker	Ives	Neely
Butler	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Chapman	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Reed
Cordon	Kem	Robertson
Donnell	Kerr	Russell
Downey	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Eaton	Langer	Schoeppel
Ellender	Lodge	Smith, Maine
Ferguson	Long	Sparkman
Flanders	Lucas	Taft
Frear	McCarran	Taylor
Fulbright	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
George	McFarland	Thye
Gillette	McGrath	Vandenberg
Graham	McKellar	Wherry
Green	McMahon	Wiley
Gurney	Malone	Williams
Hayden	Martin	Withers
Hendrickson	Maybank	
Hill	Millikin	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senators from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on official business in meetings of committees of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. MILLER], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on public business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr.

WATKINS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

By order of the Senate, the following announcement is made:

The members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy are in attendance at a meeting of the said committee in connection with an investigation of the affairs of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

#### CONTINUATION OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO REPUBLIC OF KOREA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 212)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 7358.)

#### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to introduce bills and joint resolutions, submit petitions and memorials, and place in the RECORD routine matters, as though the Senate were in the morning hour, without debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred, as indicated:

#### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR (S. DOC. NO. 80)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation, amounting to \$1,121,166, contract authorization in the amount of \$1,675,000, and drafts of proposed provisions for the Department of the Interior, in the form of amendments to the Budget, fiscal year 1950 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### RECORDATION OF SCRIP, LIEU SELECTION, AND SIMILAR RIGHTS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to require the recordation of scrip, lieu selection and similar rights (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN LIVESTOCK LOANS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the administration of Indian livestock loans and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.



## LEASING OF RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## DONATIONS BY NAVY DEPARTMENT TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, a list of institutions and organizations, all nonprofit and eligible, which have requested donations from the Navy Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL AND ALLOCATION POWERS

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the seventh quarterly report on export control and allocation powers (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## REHABILITATION AND REPAIR OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY MILITARY FORCES AT PUBLIC AIRPORTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, certifications of the cost of rehabilitation and repair of damages caused by the United States military forces at six public airports (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## JURISDICTION OF LANDS BENEATH NAVIGABLE WATERS

A letter signed by the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to the rights of the several States in lands beneath inland navigable waters and to the recognition of equities in submerged coastal lands adjacent to the shores of the United States, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## AUDIT REPORT OF FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION AND FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration and the Federal home loan banks, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

## WILLOW RIVER POWER COMPANY v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to Senate Resolution 231, of May 24, 1948, a copy of the opinion rendered by that court in the case of the Willow River Power Co. (with an accompanying opinion); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## J. B. McCARY COMPANY, INC., v. UNITED STATES

A letter from the clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to Senate Resolution 122, of June 16, 1947, a copy of the opinion rendered by that court in the case of *J. B. McCary Company, Inc., v. The United States* (with an accompanying opinion); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

## By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Kentucky section of the American So-

cieté of Civil Engineers, signed by C. L. Cowan, secretary-treasurer, of Jeffersonton, Ky., relating to stream-pollution abatement in the Ohio River Basin; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, of Boston, Mass., signed by Carolyn Wolfe, chairman, resolution committee, relating to the integration of minority groups into the national life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, T. H., relating to monetary relief and restitution to owners of property caused by the flooding of Palolo Stream; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Longshore and Allied Workers, ILWU, local 136; United Sugar Workers, ILWU, local 142; Warehouse Manufacturing and Allied Workers, ILWU, local 150; and Pineapple and Cannery Workers, ILWU, local 152, of Honolulu, T. H., relating to the labor-management situation in Hawaii; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Resolutions adopted by the Iowa State Dental Society, of Des Moines, Iowa; the House of Delegates of the Illinois State Medical Society, of Monmouth, Ill.; the Maine Dental Hygienists' Association, of Augusta, Maine; the North Carolina Dental Hygienists' Association, of Charlotte, N. C.; the Northern District Dental Society, of Atlanta, Ga.; the Norfolk County Medical Society, of Norfolk, Va.; the Ulster County (N. Y.) Tuberculosis and Health Association, of Kingston, N. Y.; the Warren County Medical Society, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; the Woman's Auxiliary to the Medical Society of Kentucky, Mount Vernon, Ky.; and the Board of Directors of the Bethesda Hospital Society, of Goessel, Kans., protesting against the enactment of legislation providing compulsory health insurance; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

## By Mr. PEPPER:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

## "Senate Resolution 1122

"Resolution requesting the Congress of the United States of America to enact into law immediately the necessary legislation requiring the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or any other governmental agency having title thereto, to sell or exchange certain lands in the Apalachicola National Forest

"Whereas the Apalachicola National Forest has within its boundary approximately 55 percent of the total acreage of Liberty County, Fla., also a larger percentage of the total acreage in Wakulla County, and practically all of the lands that are suitable for agricultural and improved pasture purposes; and

"Whereas it is absolutely impossible for any progress to be made in the agricultural and livestock industry, or any other industry in this entire area due to the fact the Government will not sell or otherwise dispose of any of its fertile lands in the Apalachicola National Forest; and

"Whereas the United States procured the lands in question approximately 10 years ago from large landowners at a price of from \$1 to \$2.75 per acre; and

"Whereas this property has never at any time been made available to the citizen of small or average means for the development of farms or improved pasture; and

"Whereas this land in question has always been sold in large blocks which prohibited the average citizen from acquiring the same and the development of farms and pastures were thereby prevented; and

"Whereas the United States Forest Service has sold and permitted to be cut and removed from the lands in question, a sufficient

amount of merchantable saw timber, pulpwood, tarwood, etc., to more than reimburse the Government for the original purchase price, plus all improvements; and

"Whereas a considerable amount of these lands are ideal for growing tobacco, sugar cane, potatoes, corn, beans, and many other general agricultural products, also ideal for improved pastures for cattle; and

"Whereas during the 1947 session of the Florida Legislature, the adjoining counties of Gadsden and Leon passed a local no-fence law; and

"Whereas the 1949 legislature has passed a State-wide no-fence law; and

"Whereas all livestock will have to be placed under fence, and within the area of the Apalachicola National Forest which includes practically all the lands in the south half of Liberty County, there will be no lands owned by individuals, and it will become necessary that many thousands of cattle, hogs, etc., now in the area will have to be disposed of as there will be no lands available upon which to graze cattle; and

"Whereas the financial structure of Liberty County and Wakulla County, Fla., need additional lands for tax purposes as well as for development and progress within the area which will give the counties in question a balanced economy, and as long as the areas that are suitable for development is owned by the Federal Government and cannot be used for any purpose toward the development of the area, the counties will never make any progress and development; and

"Whereas it is the expressed desire and urgent request of the citizens in the area that United States Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, United States Senator SPESSARD L. HOLLAND and Representative BOB SIKES of the Third Congressional District of Florida recognize the deplorable conditions now confronting their constituency in this area, and take immediate action to comply fully with the provisions contained in this resolution by introducing and enacting into law at the earliest possible date, the necessary legislation to meet the objective: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:*

"1. That the Congress of the United States be requested to pass the necessary legislation requiring the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or any other governmental agency having title to said lands, to sell or exchange said lands to and with individuals, firms or corporations, however, only to such applicants as may be approved by a committee which shall consist of three members, namely: One member to be appointed by both United States Senators and the Congressman from the Third District, said member to reside in area lands are located, one member of the board of county commissioners in which commissioner's district the lands are located, and the State senator of the fifth senatorial district of Florida, any acreage from 1 acre to 3,840 acres, but not to exceed 3,840 acres to any one individual, firm, or private corporation, at a price not to exceed the original purchase price which the United States Government paid for such lands as hereinafter described in the Apalachicola National Forest, to wit:

"All that part of the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County, Fla., that is south and west of the following line: Begin at the northwest corner of section 4 of township 3 south, range 8 west, and run east to the northeast corner of section 1 of township 3 south, range 8 west; thence run south on the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west to the southeast corner of section 12 of township 5 south, range 8 west; thence run east to the northeast corner of section 16 of township 5 south, range 7 west; thence run south to the Liberty-Franklin County line.

"All that part of the Apalachicola National Forest that is now in Franklin County, Fla.

"All that part of the Apalachicola National Forest in Wakulla County, Fla., described as follows: Begin at the Leon-Wakulla County line and lying east of the Ochlocknee River, and west of State Road 375, south-southeast to the intersection State Road 375 and State Road 377 at Sopchoppy; thence south along said State Road 377 to the Ochlocknee River.

"Also all Government lands in township 4 south, range 2 west—Wakulla County.

"2. That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to each of the following: Hon. CLAUDE PEPPER and Hon. SPESARD L. HOLLAND, both United States Senators from Florida, and the Honorable BOB SIKES, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the Third District of Florida.

"I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Resolution 1132, introduced in the senate by Senator Tucker of the fifth senatorial district, and unanimously adopted by the senate on June 2, 1949, as more fully appears from the journal of the senate of said date.

"NEWMAN C. BRACKIN,  
"President of the Senate.

"Attest:  
[SEAL]

"ROBT. W. DAVIS,  
"Secretary of the Senate."

#### CONNECTICUT VALLEY AUTHORITY— RESOLUTION OF SENATE OF CON- NECTICUT

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Senate of Connecticut, favoring the enactment of legislation to establish in the Connecticut Valley a unified planning and development administration similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Works, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### *Resolved by this assembly:*

Whereas the tremendous losses to the Connecticut Valley, its environs, and the Nation from floods and pollution and from the failure to develop to the fullest the potentialities of the Connecticut River and its tributaries for power production, city supply, recreational, and other purposes, and the attendant business and industrial losses, are matters of common knowledge; and

Whereas techniques of governmental administration for the multi-purpose development of river valleys have now been thoroughly tried and tested in various areas of the country, and with the most conspicuous and enduring success in the Tennessee Valley: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by this senate,* That it urge the Congress of the United States to take measures with the greatest dispatch to establish in the Connecticut Valley a unified planning and development administration like that of the Tennessee Valley Authority adapted as local conditions may require to promote the greatest wealth and prosperity of the region and the Nation; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the State of Connecticut, to the President of the United States and to all Senators and Representatives for the State of Connecticut now serving in the National Congress.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 2d day of May A. D. 1949.

[SEAL] CHESTER BOWLES,  
Governor.

By His Excellency's command:  
WINNIFRED McDONALD,  
Secretary.

#### TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF IRELAND— RESOLUTION OF UNITED IRISH-AMER- ICAN SOCIETIES, NEW YORK

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a resolution unanimously adopted by delegates to the United Irish-American Societies of New York, N. Y., May 25, 1949, relating to the territorial integrity of Ireland, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the English Government (known officially as the Government of the United Kingdom) passed into law in the London Parliament in 1920 an act which violated the territorial integrity of Ireland by setting up a spite fence, called a boundary, around six of the northeastern Irish counties, cutting them off from the rest of Ireland; and

Whereas not a single representative of an Irish constituency, not even the Unionists then sitting in the English Parliament, voted for this dismemberment of the Irish nation, for which the English Government was and is alone responsible; and

Whereas the English Government has shown by the introduction of the Ireland bill, which has been given a second reading in the House of Commons, its determination not to undo this gross injustice and its desire to transfer the responsibility for it to the puppet government which it established in Belfast after Ireland had been divided and to which it now wants to give the appearance of permanence; and

Whereas the vast gifts and loans which the English Government has received and is receiving from the public funds of the United States, at the expense of the American taxpayers, are used in part to subsidize and support the puppet government in Belfast and keep the people of Ireland from uniting while the English Government professes an intense interest in the unification of the nations of western Europe against communism; and

Whereas in addition to the financial aid which the English Government is receiving from the United States, which enables it to continue its policy of division and discord in Ireland, a cunning attempt is being made, through a provision in article 4 of the Atlantic Pact (which would guarantee for the next 20 years the territorial integrity and political independence of the nations subscribing to the pact) to maneuver the United States Government into the position of supporting the partition of Ireland and making American armed forces available for the defence of the puppet government in Belfast: Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That we, as citizens and taxpayers, speaking with authority for the organizations affiliated with the United Irish-American Societies of New York, protest against the use of the money of the American people for the furtherance of England's imperialistic policy in Ireland, which is a negation of the principles enunciated by this country's spokesmen in wartime, and we earnestly request the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate and that body, when the Atlantic Pact comes before it for ratification, to amend article 4 of the pact in such a way as to keep the Government and the people of the United States from being made sharers in the responsibility of the maintenance of the unjust partition of Ireland for the next 20 years and defenders of the puppet government of Northern Ireland, which has functioned since its inception as a ruthless and bigoted despotism in violation of the principles proclaimed in the "four freedoms" and the Atlantic Charter.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. FREAR, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 689. A bill to permit certain postal employees or substitute postal employees to receive credit for military service; with an amendment (Rept. No. 471).

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 525. A bill to remove restrictions upon loans by Federal agencies to finance the construction of certain public works; without amendment (Rept. No. 470).

By Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 803. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a tract of land in Prince Georges County, Md., to the State of Maryland for use as a site for a National Guard Armory; with amendments (Rept. No. 473).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 1730. A bill to authorize the purchase of additional farming land for Leavenworth Penitentiary; with an amendment (Rept. No. 472).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 2859. A bill to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska; with an amendment (Rept. No. 474).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2000. A bill to adjust the salaries of certain railway postal clerks who were not promoted from a substitute position to a regular position before July 1, 1945; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THYE:

S. 2001. A bill to amend section 7 (c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. THYE (for himself and Mr. McCARTHY):

S. 2002. A bill to provide a method of financing the acquisition and construction by the city of Duluth of certain bridges across the St. Louis River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON:

S. 2003. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into agreements with certain organizations to carry out the functions of the poundmaster of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2004. A bill to provide for Federal loans and grants for the construction, remodeling, improvement, and extension of school facilities; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. LODGE (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

S. 2005. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Mystic River, Mass., for flood control and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(Mr. MAYBANK (for himself, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. IYVES) introduced Senate bill 2006, to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, with respect to Federal savings and loan associations, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. TAYLOR introduced Senate bill 2007, to amend the act providing for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union by increasing the period for which leases may be made of public lands granted to the State by such act for educational purposes, was re-



ferred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah (by request): S. 2008. A bill to consolidate certain hospital, medical, and public-health functions of the Government in a united medical administration; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 2009. A bill for the relief of J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2010. A bill to extend for 2 years the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs respecting leases and leased property; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 2011. A bill providing for the support of prices of wheat produced in 1949; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### AMENDMENT OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF 1933

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and myself, I introduce a bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, with respect to Federal savings and loan associations. The reason for introducing this bill is that a similar bill has been introduced in the House by Representative SPENCE, of Kentucky, and we desire to hold hearings as soon as possible on this bill in order that the State and National situations, as they affect each other, may be better known to the committee, and in order that we may have consideration, through the committee, of the advisability of enacting such legislation.

The bill (S. 2006) to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, with respect to Federal savings and loan associations, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK (for himself, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. IVES), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### AMENDMENT OF IDAHO ADMISSION ACT RELATING TO CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, on March 11, 1949, I introduced Senate bill 1225, to amend the Act providing for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union by increasing the period for which leases may be made of public lands granted to the State by such act for educational purposes. I now introduce for proper reference a bill to replace Senate bill 1225, and ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 1225, and that it be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Idaho will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 1225, and it will be indefinitely postponed. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 2007) to amend the Act providing for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union by increasing the period for which leases may be made of public lands granted to the State by such

Act for educational purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### PRINTING OF REPORT ON FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS BY COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. McCLELLAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 124), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That there be printed as a Senate document the report on Federal-State Relations by the Council of State Governments, prepared for the consideration of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; and that 2,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### INQUIRY INTO PROGRESS OF DENAZIFICATION PROGRAM IN AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY

Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. IVES) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 125), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of all matters relating to the conduct and status of the denazification program in the zone of Germany under occupation by the United States, especially as concerns (a) the result of transferring responsibility for denazification to the German authorities; (b) whether or not there is infiltration of former Nazis, Nazi supporters and other anti-democratic elements into renazification tribunals; (c) whether or not former Nazis and other antidemocratic elements have been eliminated from high position in public office and the economic life of Germany; (d) whether or not there has been reinstatement of thousands of Nazi teachers to former or higher positions in the Bavarian and other public school systems; (e) whether or not there is resurgence of intensive anti-Semitism and militant nationalism in the United States zone; (f) whether or not there is a rise of strong new political parties based on Nazi doctrine and militarism; (g) whether or not there has been reappearance of Nazi-type propaganda in the German press; (h) whether or not there is development in the German youth of appreciation of and devotion to democratic institutions; and to report with expedition its findings, together with such recommendations as it deems proper, to the Senate.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the Committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, as to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The committee is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the service, information, and facilities of any of the departments or agencies of the Government. The expenses of the Committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Committee.

#### INCORPORATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] be joined as a cosponsor of Senate bill 1986, to incorporate the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### FERNANDO GERASSI ET AL.—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF BILL

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, Senate bills 1155 and 1199, for the relief of Fernando Gerassi, Estefania Maria Gerassi, and John Gerassi, are pending before the Committee on the Judiciary, both introduced by me. The bills are identical. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 1199, and that it be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 173. An act to amend the Organic Acts of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the loss of nationality of certain persons declared to be citizens of the United States under said acts;

H. R. 1694. An act to provide for the return of rehabilitation and betterment of costs of Federal reclamation projects;

H. R. 2121. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey abandoned school properties in the Territory of Alaska to local school officials;

H. R. 2170. An act authorizing changes in the classification of Crow Indians;

H. R. 2610. An act to include in section 16 of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Sioux Indians of the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 2783. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain parcel of land, with improvements, to the city of Alpena, Mich.;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4586. An act to authorize the government of the Virgin Islands or any municipality thereof to issue bonds and other obligations; and

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and for other related purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 263. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the county of Orange, Calif., a perpetual easement for the maintenance and operation of a public highway, and to grant to the Irvine Co., a corporation, a perpetual easement for the maintenance, operation, and use of a water pipe line, in the vicinity of the naval air base, Santa Ana, Orange County, Calif.;

H. R. 2417. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to operate and maintain a certain tract of land at Valpariso, Fla., near Eglin Air Force Base, as a recreational facility;

H. R. 3155. An act to amend Public Law 885, Eightieth Congress, chapter 813, second session; and

H. R. 4384. An act to provide for the appointment of female doctors and specialists in the Medical Department of the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2501. An act authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to undertake a continuing study of the shad, *alosa sapidissima*, of the Atlantic coast with respect to the biology, propagation, and abundance of such species to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for arresting the decline of this valuable food fish and for increasing the abundance and promoting the wisest utilization thereof;

H. R. 2634. An act to provide transportation of passengers and merchandise on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation;

H. R. 3046. An act to authorize the expansion of facilities at the Cape Vincent, N. Y., fish cultural station;

H. R. 4252. An act to transfer the trawlers *Alaska* and *Oregon* from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Fish and Wildlife Service; and

H. J. Res. 202. Joint resolution to amend the act of August 8, 1946, relating to investigation and eradication of predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3111. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and to repeal subdivision b of section 64, subdivision h of section 70, and section 118 thereof and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith;

H. R. 4387. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Treasury Department;

H. J. Res. 238. Joint resolution to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence; and

H. J. Res. 241. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1949, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3756. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide that the annuities of certain officers and employees engaged in the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States shall be computed on the basis of their average basic salaries for any five consecutive years of allowable service; and

H. R. 4498. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of April 15, 1938, to expedite the carriage of mail by granting additional authority to the Postmaster General to award contracts for the transportation of mail by aircraft upon star routes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. J. Res. 203. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, approved June 16, 1938; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR GRAHAM AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the Commence-

ment Address delivered by Senator GRAHAM at the University of North Carolina on June 6, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY OSCAR L. CHAPMAN AT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL SERVICES

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, at the memorial services for Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 30, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

GOVERNMENT WHEAT FILLS STORAGE SPACE—EDITORIAL FROM KANSAS CITY (MO.) GRAIN MARKET REVIEW

[Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Government Wheat Fills Storage Space," published in the Kansas City (Mo.) Grain Market Review of June 2, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA AT THE CROSS ROADS—EXCERPT FROM ADDRESS BY G. E. BLEWETT

[Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from an address delivered by G. E. Blewett, before the Kiwanis Club of Denton, Tex., on the subject American at the Cross Roads, which appears in the Appendix.]

POLITICS BEFORE PEACE—EDITORIAL FROM THE PITTSBURGH PRESS

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Politics Before Peace," published in the Pittsburgh Press of June 5, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

TO THE VICTORS—EDITORIAL FROM THE SOMERSET (PA.) DAILY AMERICAN

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "To the Victors," published in the Somerset (Pa.) Daily American of June 4, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN—ARTICLES FROM LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

[Mr. ROBERTSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two articles from the London Daily Telegraph, one entitled "Abandoned Coal-to-Oil Plan Cost £3,000,000," and the other entitled "Nationalism Is Frustrating," which appear in the Appendix.]

GENERAL MOTORS REQUEST FOR BONUS APPROVAL BY SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "General Motors Asks SEC O. K. on \$20,000,000 Bonus," published in the Washington Times-Herald of June 2, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

UNITED STATES OCCUPATION POLICIES IN JAPAN AND GERMANY

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "VFW Head Plays 'Soft' Policies in the United States Occupation Forces," published in the Washington Times-Herald of May 8, 1949, and a radio address delivered by Commander in Chief Loyall T. Beggs, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on May 7, 1949, which appear in the Appendix.]

A CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Civil Rights Bill," published in the New York Times of June 7, 1949 which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW—EDITORIAL FROM WAUKESHA DAILY FREEMAN AND STATEMENT BY DEWITT EMERY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Waukesha Daily Freeman of May 4, 1949, and a statement by DeWitt Emery, president of the National Small Businessmen's Association, regarding the Taft-Hartley law, which appear in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, the Subcommittee on Postal Rates of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate today.

MEETING OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. FREAR. I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency may hold a conference this afternoon at 2:30. I should like to extend an invitation to any Senator who may be interested to attend the meeting, which is to be held in the District of Columbia Committee room.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

COMPARISON OF WAGNER ACT, TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, AND SENATE BILL 249

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am not a member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I suppose that shortly we shall resume the consideration and discussion of the national labor policy. I have before me a comparison of the National Labor Relations Act, that is to say, the Wagner Act of 1935; the Labor-Management Act of 1947, known as the Taft Hartley Act; and Senate bill 249, the administration's labor-relations bill which was introduced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. This comparison is nonpartisan. It sets forth in a very fine, comparative manner the various provisions of the three measures. It has been prepared by the National Small Business Men's Association. No conclusions are presented; it is simply a comparison.

I have been informed that in order to have this comparison placed on the desks of Senators, it will be necessary for me to obtain unanimous consent to that effect, in view of some regulation or rule which we have. So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to have this comparison circulated in the Senate Chamber and placed on the desks of Senators, because as we enter into the debate on the labor-relations bill, I feel that all of us should have the benefit of this comparative statement, in succinct form, which will bring much information and light to those of us in the Senate who have not had the privilege of serving on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I ask such unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.



DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there is pending before the Senate, House bill 4016, making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Judiciary. I request the particular attention of the Senate, because this measure is the first appropriation bill which has come from the Senate Appropriations Committee to the floor of the Senate this year with a reduction in the amount of the appropriations allowed by the House of Representatives. I especially invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the amount of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives was \$684,616,106. The amount of the decrease recommended by the Senate committee is a net of \$12,833,821; the amount of the bill as reported from the Senate Appropriations Committee to the Senate is \$671,782,281.

There should be drawn to the attention of the Senate the further fact that the entire appropriation bill for 1949 for these agencies was in the amount of \$599,704,390. I especially call attention to the further fact that the first and second deficiency appropriation bills for these agencies for 1949 increased that amount by \$90,178,731, making a total of funds for those agencies available for the year 1949, inclusive of the deficiency allowances, of \$697,892,121.

The bill now before the Senate, making appropriations for 1950, provides for appropriation allowances, as recommended by the committee, of \$671,782,281. The bill in that amount, for appropriations for these agencies for the year 1950, the year following the current year, provides less than the corresponding appropriation for the current year, 1949, by \$26,109,840. I especially invite the attention of the Senate to those figures, because they may become vital as the Senate proceeds with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. President, under the State Department appropriation there is what is known as the building fund. The building fund relates to a very extensive program for building and acquiring embassies abroad. The attention of the committee was particularly attracted by the fact that the full amount of the building fund—that is, for the building and acquisition of embassies abroad, extending over a period of years, of course—was a total of \$239,633,847. Using the round number of \$240,000,000, to be expended for the construction and acquisition of embassies abroad over a period of years, that figure, together with certain facts in relation to it, arrested the attention of the Committee on Appropriations, and especially the subcommittee which had this matter in hand. Our attention was especially arrested by the fact that in China it is proposed to expend, this year, \$2,465,000 at the Em-

bassy; in Finland, \$400,000; in Hungary, \$100,000; making a total of \$2,965,000 to be expended in those three countries alone.

Today the American Ambassador to China is, or at least was just a few days ago, a prisoner at the Embassy; he was not allowed to leave the Embassy grounds. Yet it has been proposed that the United States put \$2,465,000 in that Embassy, where our Ambassador has not been permitted to move at large; and indeed there is no telling, and no one can advise us, what will be the nature of the government of that country in a very short time. If I were to quote from the current press, perhaps I should say it appears that all China will shortly be under communistic control. If I were to quote from the current press, it would appear that all of Asia within a very short time will be under communistic control. Indeed if I were to quote further from the current press and from apparent authorities on the subject the Philippine Islands are now being inundated, if I may use that expression, by communism. Moreover, Japan is not to be regarded as free from that flow.

The subcommittee having the bill in charge believed that it was not a time for vast expenditures of money in countries behind the iron curtain, at least in countries where in many instances we were not even allowed in freedom to visit our own embassies. So the subcommittee reduced the appropriation by \$2,965,000. The program of the State Department for buildings in these three countries is especially disallowed by the committee, and the additional reduction can be distributed by the Department. The Department of State has embarked on an ambitious 7-year program of acquiring buildings in foreign lands with an estimated total as I have already stated of \$239,633,847. In some instances, elaborate buildings are being secured, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate is fearful that future maintenance and operation costs may exceed any savings which the Department might claim as the result of having its own quarters.

So, Mr. President, the subcommittee reduced this appropriation by \$2,965,000. Following that, the full committee took the matter under consideration and reduced the entire sum from \$20,000,000 approved by the House to a figure of \$9,520,100. I justify that position and action of the Committee on Appropriations because at this time the people of the United States are spending not only millions but billions of dollars, if you please, abroad for the rehabilitation of peoples and countries. It seemed to us that this was a time when we could well afford to curtail expenditures along lavish lines, particularly in the matter of constructing embassies or building or acquiring palatial edifices abroad. Especially is that true of countries behind the iron curtain, or countries that may very shortly go behind the iron curtain—I believe China is one of those, and perhaps India is another—where we are not at liberty even to visit our own embassies, and where our own Ambassador is not a freeman, as in the case of the Embassy in China.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am in entire accord with the committee's position on that matter. I happen to know something about it, through having seen the elaborate building operations that were under way at Ankara last fall, and also the new expenditures in Rome and in Bermuda. I might add that I had hoped many of the funds which are being used for those purposes, especially in Italy and Turkey, would be devoted, at least in part, to the program of exchange; that is, they were credits which I believe Congress intended to be devoted to this purpose when the bill was passed in 1946, but because of various reasons the program was slow to develop. In the meantime, the building program has intervened in many of the countries, taking over a great part of the sums which were available there. I am in full accord with the action of the committee on this item.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am very glad to have the expression of the able Senator from Arkansas on the subject.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator identifies three building projects which are to be specifically eliminated. The total reduction, however, recommended by the committee covers an additional seven or eight million dollars of deletion. Can the Senator indicate the total list which represents the projects included in the original \$20,000,000 sought by the State Department?

Mr. McCARRAN. I may say to the Senator from Michigan that the three countries mentioned—China, Finland, and Hungary—to which the Senator refers, were used largely by way of illustration, to show that money was intended to be expended in countries where, to say the least, and to put it exceedingly mildly, there was lack of cooperation, where relations were not harmonious, and there was no freedom of action. We used those three countries merely for purposes of illustration. But the amount deducted from the \$20,000,000 allowed by the House may be adjusted by the State Department as it sees fit, in the various places where they propose or where they think best under an economic program to acquire embassies. We suggested, however, as forcefully as we could that in countries either so communistically controlled that we do not have freedom of action there, or in countries which are about to go under communistic control, the State Department should not proceed with the building program, for the time being at least.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I follow the Senator's argument in respect to the countries he identifies. I have been handed a memorandum from the Appropriations

Committee, which, at page 9, lists the total building prospectus.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have that in my hand.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is that the list which covers the entire project, the proposal of the committee leaving the State Department free, with the exception of these three mandatory provisions, to apply the reduction anywhere on this list? Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is the position of the committee. But I desire to draw the attention of the Senator from Michigan to the fourth column of the instrument which the Senator has in his hand, page 9, "estimated 1950." The Senator will there see the various estimates of proposed expenditures. I draw attention to the total of \$25,000,000 expenditures for 1950. My answer to the Senator's question is that page 9 of the instrument which he has in his hand sets forth the full list of 56 projects, and the places indicated are the countries where it is proposed to expend the money.

The State Department may take the \$9,000,000-plus the committee has allowed, and, we hope, with wise discretion, will expend it, not behind the iron curtain nor in countries that do not evince a friendly attitude toward our country.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand the Senator fully at that point, and I agree with him. The point on which I wished to be reassured was that the committee has left a sufficient building fund to cover at least any commitments by way of present partial construction in other projects.

Mr. McCARRAN. The advice we received from the State Department was that the funds would be sufficient.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, to continue, the State Department requested the committee to restore a reduction of \$19,700 in the appropriation which was made by the House, under the head of "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions." I especially invite the attention of the Senate to this item. The amount approved by the House was \$500,000, and no distribution was made in the House report as to this reduction. The Department allocated the reduction to the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission and presented evidence which indicated the joint interests of the United States and Canada would be jeopardized in connection with the rebuilding of the valuable potential of the Fraser River sockeye salmon fishery.

That is a favorite indoor sport on the part of some of our departments. In other words, where there is a reduction, and the department has the power to centralize the reduction on one particular object, it usually takes an object which will elicit the greatest extent of opposition to the application. So, in this case, they applied the whole reduction to the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, knowing that many persons would be interested in that Commission, its advancement, and its progress.

The committee does not believe it was the intention of the House to reduce this

particular item. The appropriation for these American sections in 1949 totaled \$434,130, and the budget estimate of \$519,700 contemplated an expansion in the number of positions from 32 to 36.

The committee has not increased the appropriation as requested by the department. The \$500,000 provided in the bill will be sufficient for all these American sections, and the department can make economies in travel and other objects of expenditure and not curtail any important functions. Therefore, it is the desire of the committee that this reduction of \$19,700 be allocated equitably to all the commissions coming under this appropriation.

I especially invite the attention of the Senate to that matter, because there may be Senators who are particularly interested in it.

The next heading is "International information and educational activities." We now come to a subject which may have some controversial features. To use a familiar expression, this topic may, I think, be appropriately designated under the term "Voice of America." It is not all the "Voice of America"; there are other phases to it; but the general subject is perhaps best understood under that term.

I desire, Mr. President, to read the language of the report of the committee with reference to that subject:

The committee has effected a reduction in this program as contemplated by the budget estimate of \$3,656,100. The budget estimate is \$36,000,000, the House approved \$34,000,000, and the committee has recommended \$32,343,900. Included in the figure allowed by the committee is \$514,900 for the establishment of domestic radio facilities. These facilities include new curtain-type antennas at domestic short-wave transmitters. The House committee in its report suggested these facilities be deleted; however, the committee was impressed with the necessity for this equipment. One hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars for aid to American sponsored schools abroad which was requested by the Department is disapproved by the committee. With the \$32,343,900 approved by the committee, the program during fiscal year 1950 will be expanded over the program during the fiscal year 1949.

I invite the special attention of the Senate to the fact that it will exceed the program during the fiscal year 1949 by approximately \$3,700,000.

The \$32,343,900 includes \$1,000,000 for payment of obligations incurred as a result of contract authority previously approved. The appropriation for 1949 was \$31,100,000, but included in that figure for 1949—and I again invite the attention of the Senate to this statement—was \$4,000,000 for cost of overseas relay stations, which is a strictly nonrecurring item. Consequently, the appropriation this year exceeds that of last year by approximately \$3,700,000 for straight operation of information and educational programs.

Mr. President, our Government is expending approximately \$6,000,000,000, through ECA, the Army, and other agencies, for the rehabilitation of Europe and other areas of the world. Naturally we want those people to understand what we are doing in their behalf and our reasons therefor. We want them to understand our ideals and standards of living.

With an appropriation of \$32,343,900, which exceeds by more than 10 percent that for 1949, we believe we have provided sufficient funds for a good information and educational program to be undertaken.

Now, Mr. President, we come to the Department of Justice. The budget estimate for the Lands Division of the Department of Justice is \$2,496,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,450,000, or a reduction of \$46,000. Representatives of the Lands Division appeared before the committee and advised that as of May 1, 1949, there were 11,741 cases and matters pending, which is an increase of 21 percent since July 1, 1948. The reduction of \$46,000 by the House would result in the elimination of field employees, which would further aggravate the delinquency.

Let me dwell on that subject for a moment. The field employees are in reality those who do the work out in the field. There are land condemnation cases, water adjudication cases, all cases along the line of land and its administration, and the agents of the Department of Justice in the field are those who appear in court, who try the cases, who prepare the cases, and who present the cases either to a court sitting without a jury or to a jury. So the committee was impressed with the idea that at least the \$46,000 reduction made by the House should be restored. With the additional funds, the Lands Division will be in a position to continue in 1950 at its current level of activity.

The House eliminated the language which has been carried in the bill for years for the Lands Division and consolidated its personal services appropriation with the appropriation "For legal activities not otherwise provided for." It consolidated the contingent expense appropriation of the Lands Division with the contingent expense appropriation of the Department and also consolidated the travel funds with the traveling expenses appropriation of the Department. The committee does not agree with the House in this consolidation. It is the feeling of the committee that the Lands Division appropriation should be kept separate from miscellaneous small appropriations in the Department. It is believed that more effective operation will result from a separate appropriation for the Lands Division, and, accordingly, it is recommended to the Senate that the bill be amended to provide a separate paragraph for the Lands Division with a total appropriation of \$2,496,000.

Mr. President, I now come to that part of the bill which deals with the Tax Division.

A supplemental estimate in the amount of \$114,500 was submitted to the committee in Senate Document No. 63, dated May 3, 1949, for the Tax Division. The funds were requested to provide 12 attorneys and 10 stenographers in addition to the number provided for in the regular estimates. The additional amount requested was not granted by the committee. For the fiscal year 1949 the Tax Division will have a total of \$910,000 in funds available and the House has allowed in this bill \$920,000



for the fiscal year 1950 for the Tax Division.

I now come to the part of the bill dealing with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The bill, as passed by the House, includes \$3,750,000 for the Antitrust Division, which is \$100,000 in excess of the budget estimate. I again draw the attention of the Senate to the statement that it is \$100,000 in excess of the budget estimate.

The House committee in its report stated it was granting the Antitrust Division the amount it had requested of the Bureau of the Budget. The committee requested from the Bureau of the Budget a report with respect to the reduction of \$100,000 it had made in the request of the Antitrust Division. The Bureau of the Budget explained that the \$3,650,000 contained in the President's budget for 1950, included additional amounts required as a result of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 900 and contemplated continuance of antitrust activities throughout the fiscal year at the level of 1949. The Bureau of the Budget stated that because of the substantial expansion of antitrust programs undertaken during 1949, resulting from the increase in funds made available for this purpose, and the consequent necessity of extensive training of personnel for this work, it was concluded that 1950 fiscal year should be utilized to consolidate the expanded activities, deferring additional increases until such time as further expansion could be undertaken efficiently. The committee is in complete agreement with the Bureau of the Budget with respect to this appropriation and, accordingly, it is recommended to the Senate that the bill be amended to provide an appropriation of \$3,650,000, or a reduction of \$100,000 from the amount allowed by the House.

I now come to another item to which I especially draw the attention of the Senate, namely, the appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The House has approved an appropriation of \$52,585,141 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1950. The House Appropriations Committee in its report stated it had approved an increase of \$1,598,141 for the FBI over the budget estimate of \$50,987,000, the increase representing the amount of the reduction made by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department's estimates. The Bureau of the Budget was requested by the Committee to submit a report with respect to this appropriation, and the report is before the Senate. I wish to say that the report justifies the action of the Senate Committee. The Committee is recommending to the Senate that the FBI be allowed the amount of the budget estimate, \$50,987,000, or a reduction of \$1,598,141 in the House bill. Language has been included in the bill providing for \$750,000 of 1950 funds to be made immediately available.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Going back to the appropriation for the Antitrust Division, I wonder if the Senator noticed any information to the effect that the appropriation for this Division would not be sufficient to permit the Antitrust Division to maintain the same staff it had prior to the war. I understand it would take about \$5,000,000 to enable the Federal Trade Commission to have the same staff it had during the war in its antitrust work.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think I could best answer that in the language of the Budget Bureau. I may say to the Senator that in my judgment the Budget Bureau always has a better opportunity to go to the very bottom of these matters than has either House of Congress. Estimates come to the Bureau of the Budget from the departments early in the year, usually months ahead of time, and the Bureau of the Budget has the opportunity to go into every detail. The investigation made by the Bureau, resulting in its recommendation, is a long and tedious one. It is a serious question whether the Congress should go over the Budget's recommendations unless there be very outstanding proof submitted to Congress that it should make a reexamination of the same subject. I believe we should follow the rule of either staying with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget or going under them, because after all the Bureau of the Budget is the agency which must meet and study the requests for appropriations which come from the departments.

Mr. LONG. Of course, the Congressional appropriations committees are supposed to study the requests for appropriations which come from the departments, and determine whether the Bureau of the Budget is correct in its estimates.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say, Mr. President, that the figures for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice from 1940 to date are as follows: Amount appropriated in 1940, \$1,309,000; in 1941, \$1,325,000; in 1942—and I ask the Senator from Louisiana to keep this question in mind, please, while I am giving these figures—the amount appropriated was \$2,325,000. In 1943, \$1,800,000; in 1944, \$1,600,000, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$160,000, or a total for the year of \$1,760,000. In 1945, \$1,390,000, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$150,000, or a total of \$1,540,000. In 1946, \$1,700,000, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$175,000, or a total of \$1,875,000. In 1947, \$1,900,000, plus one supplemental appropriation of \$30,000, and another supplemental appropriation of \$159,000, or a total of \$2,089,000. In 1948, \$2,400,000. In 1949, \$3,411,700, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$160,000, or a total of \$3,571,700. For 1950, we have given \$3,650,000.

Mr. LONG. I had received certain very informal information, largely of the hearsay character, which indicated that at certain times prior to the war the effect of the money provided was to enable the Division to have a larger staff.

Mr. McCARRAN. I would not say so, judging from the report I have at hand

and which I shall submit to the Senate. I thank the Senator for his observations.

Mr. President, on the subject raised by the able Senator from Louisiana I again draw the attention of the Senate to the report which we received from the Bureau of the Budget which appears in fine print in the report of the Committee to the Senate.

I now come to the Department of Commerce. In the Department of Commerce are the Civil Aeronautics Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board, to which I respectfully draw the attention of the Senate. I read from the report of the Committee on Appropriations to the Senate, on page 7, under the heading "Civil Aeronautics Administration—Salaries and Expenses," as follows:

Testimony was presented to the committee as to the necessity for establishing air traffic control towers at Hilo and Puunene Air Fields, Territory of Hawaii. The committee was impressed with the necessity for these towers. The traffic at the fields justify towers under CAA standards.

Let me say in that connection, Mr. President, that there is now no means of transportation between the islands except by air. The boats which formerly plied between the islands are not plying between them now, or not catering to passenger service. The only way there can be passenger travel between the islands of Hawaii is by air. So the committee thought that the traffic at the fields justified towers under CAA standards for the protection of life and property.

I continue to read from the report:

The House has approved an appropriation of \$94,402,105 for "Salaries and expenses" and \$18,650,000 for "Establishment of air navigation facilities," and the committee directs the CAA to commence operation of these two towers as soon as possible and to absorb the costs within the appropriations approved by the House.

A request for an air traffic control tower for the Pinellas County International Airport at St. Petersburg, Fla.—

To which I draw the attention of the senior Senator from Florida—

was not approved by the committee—

Although it was very vehemently and very ably advocated by the able Senator from Florida. It was not approved for the reasons set forth in the report—

because there are 14 airfields in the United States with a higher traffic score than the St. Petersburg field which do not have towers at the present time.

I have in my hand a list of the 14 fields mentioned. They are as follows:

Pontiac, Mich.; La Crosse, Wis.; Islip, N. Y.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Columbus, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Avoca, Pa. (Wilkes-Barre); Brunswick, Ga.; Everett, Wash.; New Bedford, Mass.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Old Town, Maine; Belknap, Wash.; and then St. Petersburg, Fla. St. Petersburg, Fla., makes the fifteenth.

It would cost \$670,200 to install these 15 towers, and the total cost of 1 year's operation would be \$509,340. The cost of each tower is divided as follows:

Installation cost, \$44,680. One year's operation, \$33,956; or a total for each tower of \$78,636.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. When we made our request for the appropriation for installation of the tower at St. Petersburg we did not intend to ask what was not our just due. At that time I was not informed as to how many other stations had some priority in respect to their status. Of course, we have no right to come ahead of the 14 other towers, much as the need prevails at St. Petersburg. However, it seems to me that it is worthy of consideration as to whether all fields mentioned should not receive the aid by way of control towers which they require to meet Federal safety standards. In the case in which I was interested, St. Petersburg, a commercial airline engaged in regular scheduled traffic, uses that field. The local people have not been able to provide tower equipment and tower facilities that meet minimum Federal standards, and they are not able to do so without assistance from the Federal Government. I cannot doubt that there is a safety hazard to the people who use that air line and those who are engaged in air commerce. I am not, as I said, making any special request for my State, but I submit to the able Senator from Nevada, who has been such an illustrious and unfaltering leader in the cause of aviation, whether the Government might not with perfect propriety make possible minimum standards of equipment and operation at all these fields mentioned.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the committee was especially attracted by the able argument made by the distinguished Senator from Florida when he appeared before the committee. As one member of the committee, let me say that there is no one more interested in the subject of safety or more aware of what is necessary for safety of travel by air than is the Senator in charge of the bill. It has been my effort to make a study of this subject during my entire career in the Senate. Just so soon as I believe it is possible—in fact, even before I believe it is too urgent—I hope to have all these air fields properly equipped. I hope to have the field to which the Senator from Florida has referred also equipped, because the traveling public deserves every method and means of safety that can possibly be devised.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator for his statement. Those who are interested in the St. Petersburg airport will be very much encouraged to learn of the Senator's continuing and deep interest in the subject.

Mr. McCARRAN. The subject of establishment of air-navigation facilities will be of interest to those who are concerned with this item. I read from the report of the committee:

For the establishment of air-navigation facilities, the House approved \$18,650,000 in appropriations and \$18,300,000 in contract authorization. The CAA requested the committee to provide an additional \$5,000,000 in appropriations and \$4,000,000 in contract authorizations. It is doubtful whether the CAA would be able to utilize appropriations in excess of the amount approved by the House and consequently the additional cash is not provided. However, the committee has recommended to the Senate an additional con-

tract authority of \$9,000,000 which will provide for the program contemplated by the CAA. The CAA is directed by the committee to utilize out of existing cash available, \$198,700 for the rehabilitation of the intermediate landing fields at Bryce Canyon, Utah; St. George, Utah; Daggett, Calif.; Desert Center, Calif.; Lovelock, Nev.; Winnemucca, Nev.; and Wells, Nev. As a result of the extensive emergency air operations conducted on some of these fields during the past winter under the "Operation Haylift" the surface of the fields are deteriorating. Weather deterioration and surface erosion, if allowed to progress, will create an unsafe landing surface and result in costly repair work. These fields are CAA intermediate landing fields and the CAA maintains a project list in priority order, listing the more urgently required project first. The air fields set forth above have the highest priority for the reconditioning requirements.

The next item in the bill is the Federal-aid airport program. Senators who are interested in aviation and in the installation of airports in their respective communities will be interested in this item.

I read from the committee report:

#### FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

The budget estimate for the Federal-aid airport program for fiscal year 1950 is \$3,500,000 for administrative and other expenses and \$36,500,000 in contract authority for construction. The House allowed \$3,000,000 for administrative expenses and \$36,500,000 in contract authority for construction. No change has been made by the committee in the amounts to be available. The committee has approved a limitation of \$80,000 on the amount which may be used for services in connection with the Office of the General Counsel.

Perhaps Senators would be interested in an explanation of that item. The item was placed in the bill because the matter of determining the title to land was brought to the attention of the Civil Aeronautics Authority by the Senator from Nevada, now in charge of this bill. By this action much of the controversy which had theretofore been indulged in was dissipated. Additional funds for the legal staff seemed to the committee unnecessary.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Before the Senator passes the Federal-aid airport program, let me say that at the appropriate time I wish to offer an amendment to increase the item on page 50, line 13, from \$36,500,000 to \$50,000,000. I shall attempt to offer a justification for such an increase. Will it be some time before the Senator finishes his explanation of the bill and comes back to this item?

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be through in a few minutes. I shall then ask that the bill be read for amendment. Then, of course, the Senator will have an opportunity to offer his amendment.

I now pass to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Field Service. I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that under the House bill, which carries an appropriation of \$2,031,000, the department contemplates the closing of field offices at Phoenix, Ariz.; Reno, Nev.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Cheyenne, Wyo. The committee has recommended that the appropriations be increased to the budget estimate of

\$2,106,000, and directs the Department to retain these field offices in operation.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the offices which it is proposed to close serve the great interbasin region extending between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains. If these offices are closed, none of the benefits coming from such offices would accrue to the people or the States in that great region.

I again bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that this is the first bill which has come from the Appropriations Committee with a reduction from the appropriation allowed by the House. The reduction is \$12,833,000. Not a single cut in this bill will interfere with the efficiency of a single agency. All the work of the agencies affected by the bill can be done efficiently with the amount allowed.

So far as my observation goes—and I say this with due respect for the departments—in all appropriation bills there is a certain amount of what we may call padding. Some call it fat. Others call it slack. In every bill that comes to the Congress from the various departments there are, to use a friendly expression, felicitous accommodations, always bearing in mind the fact that Congress will be looking toward economy. In this case the Appropriations Committee is looking to economy, and we hope the bill may stand just as it has been reported from the committee.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SMITH of Maine in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hoey	Millikin
Anderson	Humphrey	Mundt
Baldwin	Ives	Murray
Brewster	Jenner	Neely
Bricker	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Bridges	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Byrd	Kerr	Reed
Chapman	Kilgore	Robertson
Cordon	Knowland	Saltonstall
Donnell	Langer	Schoeppel
Douglas	Lodge	Smith, Maine
Eaton	McCarra	Sperrman
Ellender	McCarthy	Stennis
Flanders	McClellan	Taft
Frear	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McGrath	Thye
Graham	McKellar	Vandenberg
Gurney	McMahon	Wiley
Hayden	Martin	Williams
Hendrickson		Withers

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the pending bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Salaries and expenses," on page 3, line 18, after "18 U. S. C.", to strike out "659" and insert "3192."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Buildings fund," on page 5, line 17, after the word "act", to strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$9,520,100."



Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SMITH of Maine in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. On page 3 of the committee report I note the following statement:

The Department of State has embarked on an ambitious 7-year program of acquiring buildings in foreign lands with an estimated total cost of \$239,633,847.

I ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada, was that matter gone over carefully in committee, and did the committee recommend it?

Mr. McCARRAN. No, we did not recommend it; hence the report of the bill is as it is. The House sent to the Senate a bill calling for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 with which to carry on the program. I have in my hand a copy of

the program. Does the Senator wish me to read it?

Mr. LANGER. Yes, indeed. If we are to embark upon a program of buying or constructing \$239,000,000 worth of buildings in foreign countries for the use of the State Department, the people of the country ought to know about it.

Mr. McCARRAN. The appropriation is to be expended over a period of years, however, and the plan also contemplates the utilization of foreign credits. It therefore does not contemplate altogether an appropriation of money in that amount. But it covers the acquisition and construction of embassies—in Afghanistan, \$1,250,000; in Australia, \$2,000,000; in Austria, \$2,000,000—

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does that mean that in Australia we are going to buy an embassy that will cost \$2,000,000 altogether?

Mr. McCARRAN. The purpose is either to buy or to build one. It will be a

matter either of buying, building, or improving. In some instances it will call for buying an existing building, perhaps one of the old palaces in Europe that were undoubtedly utilized in centuries past by the forefathers of the able Senator from North Dakota. An old palace might be purchased and used as an embassy. I say that facetiously. I hope the Senator so understands it.

Mr. LANGER. Oh, yes, indeed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall read on, if the Senator wishes me to do so.

Mr. LANGER. I am very much interested.

Mr. McCARRAN. May I shorten the matter by asking unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD page 9 of the so-called side-slips of the Committee on Appropriations. Otherwise, I shall take the time to read the whole thing.

There being no objection, the page referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### Buildings fund

(House hearings, p. 394)

(Senate hearings, p. 111)

(The budget estimate was \$25,000,000 and the House allowed \$20,000,000. The Department of State did not request the committee to restore the \$5,000,000 cut by the House. The following is the contemplated program through 1953:)

#### SCHEDULE B.—ESTIMATE FOR 1950 (FOR PAYMENTS INTO U. S. TREASURY TO COVER UTILIZATION OF FOREIGN CREDITS)

	Total estimated cost	Obligated, 1948	Estimated, 1949	Estimated, 1950	Estimated, 1951	Estimated, 1952	Estimated, 1953	Balance to complete after 1953
1. Afghanistan.....	\$1,250,000		\$600,000		\$350,000	\$300,000		
2. Australia.....	2,000,000	\$762,373	210,000		527,627	250,000	\$250,000	
3. Austria.....	2,000,000	762,103	345,000		192,897	100,000	100,000	\$500,000
4. Belgium and Luxemburg and possessions.....	5,450,000	1,176,548	1,660,000	\$110,000	753,452	750,000	500,000	500,000
5. Bolivia.....	1,000,000	110,000	300,000		200,000	140,000		
6. Brazil.....	8,000,000	175,890	2,020,000	740,000	3,064,110	2,000,000		
7. Bulgaria.....	500,000	107,000						393,000
8. Burma.....	1,830,000	843,601		220,000	200,399	250,000		
9. Chile.....	1,500,000	268,096		280,000	471,304	300,000	200,000	
10. China.....	35,000,000	5,915,182	9,307,405	2,465,000	4,312,413	3,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
11. Costa Rica.....	17,182							
12. Colombia.....	1,500,000		640,000	300,000	300,000	290,000		
13. Czechoslovakia.....	2,500,000	2,120,000						380,000
14. Denmark.....	1,500,000	99,262						
15. Ecuador.....	1,000,000		103,000	340,000	357,000	200,000		
16. Egypt.....	6,000,000	1,417,196	400,000	800,000	1,382,804	1,000,000	1,000,000	
17. Ethiopia.....	426,761	6,648	100,000	150,000	170,113			
18. Finland.....	5,000,000	647,764	70,000	400,000	682,236	600,000	600,000	2,000,000
19. France and colonies.....	15,000,000	4,576,246	770,000	1,780,000	1,873,754	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
20. Germany.....	5,000,000				1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
21. Great Britain and possessions.....	30,000,000	10,392,579	3,946,000	1,800,000	2,861,421	2,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
22. Greece.....	5,000,000	752,744	740,000	1,630,000	677,256	600,000	600,000	
23. Haiti.....	200,000							200,000
24. Honduras.....	450,000		124,000					326,000
25. Hungary.....	2,500,000	1,602,543	150,000	100,000	247,457	200,000	200,000	
26. Iceland.....	1,400,000	281,072	750,000					368,928
27. India.....	5,000,000	2,950,282	915,000	665,000	469,718			
28. Iran.....	5,000,000	646,008	390,000	640,000	823,992	800,000	700,000	1,000,000
29. Iraq.....	1,700,000	570,278	250,000	800,000	79,722			
30. Italy.....	20,000,000	3,805,184	2,090,000	510,000	2,594,816	2,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
31. Japan.....	6,000,000				2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
32. Korea.....	6,000,000		4,180,000		620,000	600,000	600,000	
33. Lebanon.....	1,000,000	436,783	150,000	400,000	13,217			
34. Mexico.....	9,000,000		850,000	5,370,000	1,780,000	1,000,000		
35. Netherlands.....	10,000,000	955,066	1,240,000	840,000	964,934	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
36. New Zealand.....	1,200,000	32,400	250,000		517,600	400,000		
37. Nicaragua.....	106,400							
38. Norway.....	900,000	169,418		430,000	300,582			
39. Pakistan.....	2,200,000	944,835	275,000	945,000	35,165			
40. Palestine.....	850,000	169,518	300,000	350,000	39,482			
41. Panama.....	38,642							
42. Paraguay.....	400,000			200,000	200,000			
43. Peru.....	1,500,000	375,393	460,000		334,607	300,000		
44. Philippines.....	2,000,000		750,000	100,000	490,000	400,000	350,000	
45. Poland.....	2,000,000	313,608	250,000		739,392	700,000		
46. Portugal and possessions.....	1,500,000	14,400						1,485,600
47. Saudi Arabia.....	1,564,862	1,564,862						
48. Siam.....	2,000,000		150,000	700,000	247,110	400,000	400,000	
49. Spain.....	2,750,000	2,890	1,200,000	315,000	435,000	400,000	400,000	
50. Sweden.....	1,000,000				400,000	200,000	300,000	
51. Switzerland.....	1,250,000	165,000			485,000	300,000	300,000	
52. Syria.....	1,500,000	832,322	260,000	300,000	77,678			
53. Turkey.....	2,500,000	706,111	620,000	340,000	433,889	400,000		
54. Union of South Africa.....	1,400,000	629,771	370,000	230,000	100,229	70,000		
55. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	10,000,000				2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
56. Venezuela.....	1,500,000				500,000	500,000	500,000	
57. Yemen.....	250,000							250,000
58. Yugoslavia.....	1,500,000	170,795			229,205	150,000	150,000	800,000
Total.....	239,633,847	47,664,595	37,335,405	25,000,000	37,120,581	28,900,738	21,400,000	42,203,528

Mr. LANGER. I notice on page 9 Belgium and Luxemburg are included.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. Do I correctly understand that the United States Government will spend \$5,450,000 to build embassies in those countries?

Mr. McCARRAN. Between 1948 and 1953; yes.

Mr. LANGER. Embassies which will cost between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000? Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know whether we shall build them, but that is the program.

Mr. LANGER. Who established the program, and who agreed with reference to it?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know. It was not the Senate, so far as I know.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As a practical matter, I will say to the Senator, as I understand, the committee this year cut the program from \$25,000,000 to \$9,235,000. Furthermore, there must be money to maintain our embassies abroad. We believe, if that is the program, they should not proceed as rapidly as is stated in the request. Is not that a fact?

Mr. McCARRAN. The State Department set up this program, projected over a period of years extending from 1949 to 1953. In order that it may be clarified, I think it is best for me to continue reading—

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further for a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Supposing we finally build these embassies for approximately \$5,000,000; does that amount include the necessary furniture?

Mr. McCARRAN. I could not tell the Senator whether a gas range is included; I do not know.

Mr. LANGER. Does an ambassador have to furnish the Embassy himself?

Mr. McCARRAN. In many instances our ambassador and, indeed, our ministers, contrary to the custom of other nations, are compelled to maintain their own households and to acquire, either by rent or purchase, their own houses. In all fairness to the program, I want to say that it has been one of the critical things occurring in years past. In other words, our ambassadors and ministers, contrary to the custom of other countries, have been compelled to furnish their own homes and their own places of residence. So far as the program of the Congress has been concerned, we have sought gradually to acquire embassies for our ambassadors and places of residence for our ministers. This program, however, is one which extends from 1948 to 1953 and would provide for the expenditure of approximately \$239,633,000 for the acquisition of embassies or the construction of embassies in countries abroad. Frankly speaking, I think a country of our magnitude and our dignity, the leading Nation of the world, should furnish its ambassadors and ministers with proper homes and proper surroundings. But the committee did not think this was the time to go further

than an expenditure of approximately \$9,000,000 this year. That is the reason we reduced the amount in the subcommittee and in the full committee.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. In China we are to have an embassy which will cost \$35,000,000. Does not the Senator think that is entirely unreasonable?

Mr. McCARRAN. The committee recommended as follows:

The committee has recommended that the appropriation for the buildings fund be reduced from the \$20,000,000 approved by the House to a figure of \$9,520,100. It was noted in the State Department program that funds were provided for the following countries:

China	\$2,465,000
Finland	400,000
Hungary	100,000
Total	2,965,000

China is now in the throes of a great war between her free people and communism. The real truth of the matter is that our own ambassador is a prisoner in the embassy grounds at the present time. We do not know what the form of government of China will be. We do not think this expenditure should be made in China.

The committee also drew the attention of the Senate to Finland. Finland is behind the iron curtain, as is also Hungary. We invited the attention of the Senate to those places in which we did not think there was a friendly attitude toward our Nation.

Mr. KILGORE. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield, first, to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Does an ambassador employ his own servants?

Mr. McCARRAN. In most instances, excepting those engaged in official business.

Mr. LANGER. If an ambassador employs his own servants and has a residence costing two or three millions of dollars, it means that only a millionaire could be an ambassador. Is not that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. Madam President, there is some cogency to the statement made by the Senator. The British Embassy in Washington is one of the palatial places of Washington. All over the world, wherever a British ambassador is located, he has a fine home with fine surroundings. Other nations carry out similar programs. I am sorry to say this country has not followed that policy in times past. No one excepting a very wealthy man could afford to be an ambassador or a minister from the United States. But, Madam President, I am sympathetic toward the idea that some day we should be able to furnish our ambassadors and our representatives in the higher echelons with proper homes and surroundings. But this did not seem to the committee to be the proper time.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator agree with me that, using Brazil as an example, building an embassy costing \$8,000,000

would mean that in Brazil, China, and perhaps other places, if we allow anywhere near these figures, we are fastening upon the backs of the people of the United States a great burden, and in future ambassadors and ministers must be millionaires in order to be able to operate such residences?

Mr. McCARRAN. In places where they have no home they must not only acquire a home by rental or purchase, but they must maintain the home after it is acquired. If we furnish a home they will at least be relieved of that burden. No one but a wealthy man can be a minister or an ambassador from the United States, if he is to carry on the usual life which must be carried on by representatives of the greatest country in the world.

Let me invite attention to a further fact, namely, that the amount allowed by other nations for entertainment by ambassadors and ministers is 20 times what this Nation allows to its ministers and ambassadors for that purpose. I think it is more than 20 times. The representatives of Great Britain in this country in the higher echelons get far more than our representatives in Great Britain are allowed for entertainment.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator why Ireland is excluded.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know. I did not look into that.

Mr. LANGER. I notice Ireland is left out.

Mr. McCARRAN. I would not have allowed that if I had noticed it.

Mr. LANGER. I wonder if we cannot amend the bill in that regard.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not want to have the bill amended, not even for Ireland.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to know how a Senator can vote for this bill without voting for these embassies for millionaires. Is there any way to deal with that aside from amending the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. These are items which come to the Congress each year, and we can deal with them just as we are dealing with them this year. In other words, the program set up by the State Department would, if the Congress approved of it, entail \$239,000,000-plus. But of that sum the House allowed \$20,000,000 for this year. The Senate committee cut that down to \$9,000,000 for this year. So Senators are not voting for this program when they vote for the pending bill.

Mr. LANGER. I notice that the appropriation for the embassy in Russia is \$10,000,000. Is it the understanding of the Senator from Nevada that sooner or later, next year or the year after, whenever it may be, under the projected program, we are going to spend \$10,000,000 for an embassy in Russia?

Mr. McCARRAN. If the Congress of the United States approves of it; not otherwise. We are not going to spend anything on that item in Russia this year.



Mr. LANGER. How much have previous Congresses approved for this item? How much did Congress approve last year?

Mr. McCARRAN. The obligated amount for the program in 1948 was \$47,664,995. In 1949 it was \$35,000,000.

Mr. LANGER. How much was spent in 1947?

Mr. McCARRAN. This program started only in 1948.

Mr. LANGER. It started last year?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; it is a program extending from 1948 to and including 1953.

Let me explain to the Senator something which will not be so easily understood, but I hope to make it clear. There are in foreign countries what are known as foreign credits. In other words, after the war property that was sent to foreign countries, war property of all kinds and descriptions, was sold, some of it at 10 cents on the dollar. I make that rather broad statement without any authority behind it. I use it as an illustration. Whatever the amount was, the property was sold, and the amount of money collected for it was held in the country in which the sale took place as a credit for this country. So these foreign credits are being utilized for this program. But remember, these foreign credits are nevertheless our credits, they belong to us, and we may call upon them for any purpose. So it is proposed that we call on them for the purpose of constructing or improving these embassy buildings.

Mr. BALDWIN. Madam President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BALDWIN. As I understand the Senator's explanation, the appropriations for embassy buildings in foreign countries do not necessarily mean that the cash will be taken out of the Federal Treasury for these expenditures.

Mr. McCARRAN. Not necessarily, but behind the expenditures, nevertheless, is the American dollar.

Mr. BALDWIN. This does not mean that in order to pay for these appropriations we have to take cash out of the Federal Treasury. We can apply the cost of the buildings against the foreign credits. Is that the situation?

Mr. McCARRAN. We have to pay the Treasury in order to get the credits.

Mr. BALDWIN. In other words, then, the money to take care of these appropriations does have to come out of the Federal Treasury?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. BALDWIN. How do we apply the foreign credits, if that is the case?

Mr. McCARRAN. The money is appropriated, by this bill, for instance, to this account, and the Treasury makes available to the State Department the credits abroad.

Mr. BALDWIN. In other words, this bill makes an appropriation which results in the utilization of foreign credits, so that we do not actually take cash out of the Treasury to make these expenditures?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. Let me read a statement which may be

explanatory. This statement comes from the State Department:

Public Law 547, approved July 25, 1946, authorized the appropriation of \$125,000,000 of which \$110,000,000 would be available exclusively for payments representing the value of property or credits acquired through lend-lease settlements, the disposal of surplus property abroad, or otherwise, and held by or owing the Government, which property or credits may be used by the Department of State for sites, buildings, equipment construction, and lease-holds.

That about covers the subject. As I tried to explain, that is language which comes to the Senator in charge of the bill from the Department of State.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Let us take Italy as an example. When the war was over we had hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of trucks and other war equipment in Italy, which we sold for 1 cent on the dollar—1 cent. As I understand the Senator from Nevada, the proceeds went into a special fund in Italy, we will say.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know about the 1 cent, but otherwise the statement is correct.

Mr. LANGER. I know it was 1 percent. It was sold by the Foreign Division of the War Assets Corporation. If a nobleman in Italy, who has political pull over there, owns a castle, he may sell it possibly for the \$20,000,000 that is appropriated by the Congress of the United States, together with the equipment and the furniture, or whatever there is in the castle—and if that is not enough we will appropriate more. Then later some millionaire will be appointed from this country, one who can afford to have servants enough to run such a place. Is that about the way it operates?

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say that a portion of this program represents office buildings, embassies, and so forth, essential for our diplomatic representatives abroad. There is no use denying the statement that the Government should have its own buildings abroad to house and accommodate its representatives in the proper manner. The only thing the committee did in this case was to curtail the expenditures for this year. We believed the expenditures for this year could be curtailed, and that we could at the same time carry on the program reasonably well.

In my judgment the Senator's question entails too much in the way of fancy. It might be that it would be necessary to acquire a building abroad which, in years past may have cost millions of dollars. We might be able to acquire such a building for a pittance, when compared to what it cost originally. We might be able to convert it into an embassy, and it might be a credit to our country after it was so converted.

I do not go along with the idea of doing away with the program entirely. I think the program of housing our representatives abroad has merit. But I stand with my committee emphatically in the belief that for this year, when we are at the turning point between great, lush prosperity and what might pos-

sibly be a decline financially over the world, it is well for us to go a little slow, and that we can curtail expenditures at this time.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Who makes the decision as to what kind of a place shall be bought? Does the State Department make the decision, or does the Treasury Department make the decision, or who actually buys the place?

Mr. McCARRAN. The State Department.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. So, if someone in the State Department decided he wanted to buy a castle over there, that decision would be final, and there would be no appeal from his decision.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it would be final, because some agency must have the final decision in such a case as that. Congress would not want to make the decision. I cannot imagine that Congress would be willing to make such a decision. Congress could not go to the foreign country to take a look at the place to be purchased. The State Department has facilities for looking into such matters, determining the value, and deciding whether to make the purchase. We must trust some representatives of the Government.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator from Nevada believe that the Senate ought to devise some way so that a man of ability and character, though he may not have wealth, may be appointed ambassador to a country; so that it will not be necessary to appoint some millionaire who may have contributed a large sum of money either to the Republican or to the Democratic Party?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not ready to say that a millionaire does not have ability or courage. I sometimes envy millionaires because they have ability and courage. Then they have something I never did have, that is, the acumen for accumulating wealth. I do not look upon them as being desperadoes or anything of that kind. I have what may be considered an unusual way of looking at such a situation. I think a millionaire nowadays is more to be pitied than to be envied, to be perfectly frank.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator from Nevada surely does not mean to tell the Senate, does he, that in his judgment it should necessarily be a prerequisite for appointment as ambassador that the appointee be a millionaire, or have enough money to enable him to maintain a considerable number of servants?

Mr. McCARRAN. No, indeed.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator, then, agree that the Senate ought to devise some way by which a man of moderate means would have just as much

chance to become an ambassador to a foreign country as a man who had accumulated several million dollars?

Mr. McCARRAN. I agree with the Senator on that point: that is if he can perform the duties of the office.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator agree with me that if we continue to vote every year to purchase or to build very expensive embassies the result will be that only men of great wealth can staff them with the required number of servants, and maintain the establishments?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not agree with the Senator on that point. I cannot quite follow him. At the present time, in many instances a man appointed ambassador to one of the leading countries abroad, must not only find a place to live, and pay for his housing, but he must also sustain himself and his servants, whereas some foreign countries, indeed many of them, have very elaborate embassies in the Capital City. A man of great means may have great ability as well.

There is always a certain decorum to be maintained between the representatives of great nations. One may say what one likes, but in order to facilitate matters certain programs must be adhered to. The program for entertaining must be carried out. That is something which has been going on for centuries. Such a program should be carried out because it is a means by which the representatives of one government meet with the representatives of another in friendly association. I am not against this building program, and the committee is not against it. We are, however, in favor, for the time being, of curtailing the program within what we think are proper limits. It is all within our hands. I hope I have answered the Senator to his satisfaction.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, I very respectfully wish to say that as one Senator I thoroughly disagree with the proposition that we should spend \$20,000,000 in Italy to buy an embassy, and then must appoint as ambassador some one who has a sufficient amount of money so he can maintain the necessary number of servants and other help, in order to do a considerable amount of entertaining. The Senator says that is something which has been done for centuries. During the two world wars in which we were engaged we have heard a great deal about America being a democracy. It has been said that we are endeavoring to establish something brand new in other countries. Yet if this program of the Department of State is carried out it will mean that we are not only following what has been done for centuries, but indeed are elaborating on it.

Many of the ambassadors we are sending abroad are men of great wealth. I have fought the confirmation of some of them on this floor. One of those appointed to be ambassador to a foreign country was the head of a dairy trust, which bought up 300 dairies. That organization raised the price of milk and ice cream all over the country. I voted against the confirmation of that appointment. I cannot believe that the Senator from Nevada, whom I know well, would

say that it would be necessary to appoint a man of that kind, a man who had made so vast a fortune as he had made, ambassador to a foreign country, simply because he could afford to accept such a post.

Mr. McCARRAN. He may be a great salesman for dairy products in foreign countries.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator believe that is the kind of man we want to be an ambassador?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know. I cannot answer that question. I think we should have as our ambassadors men of the very highest type. I think they should be given every opportunity properly to represent the leading country of the world. I believe a great obligation rests on the shoulders of any man who is an ambassador or minister from our country. I am entirely content from year to year to go along with the program which will properly take care of them, in keeping with the dignity and position of our country in the family of the nations of the world.

At this time, due to conditions prevailing abroad in many countries, this country is being scoffed at; this country is not given proper consideration nor is it accorded the respect or dignity it should be accorded. Therefore, we did not believe the program should be abandoned, but we did not feel that we should expend the money of the people of the United States in the amount asked, even though it might be by way of counterpart funds, so called. So we reduced the amount which the House allowed, from \$20,000,000 to \$9,000,000, to be expended on this program. It might be that next year conditions will be different. But the program cannot go forward without appropriations being made by the Congress of the United States. We always have it in hand.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," on page 13, line 21, after the word "of", to strike out "fourteen" and insert "ten."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses," on page 14, line 19, after the word "investigations", to strike out "\$1,120,000" and insert "\$1,122,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 14, after line 20, to strike out:

In addition to the appropriation of \$1,500,000 under the heading "Construction" in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 597), and to previous appropriations for detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public

Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, the Department of State is authorized to enter into contracts, prior to July 1, 1950, for the purposes hereinabove set forth in an amount not to exceed \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That contracts for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40).

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$900,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary and Water Commission available for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International information and educational activities," on page 20, line 13, after "(22 U. S. C. 801-1158)", to strike out the comma and "except title VIII"; and in line 17, after the word "exceed", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "three" and insert "four."

The amendment was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3333) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on



the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. HEDRICK, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. CANNON, Mr. KEEFE, and Mr. SCRIVNER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3754) providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ENGLE of California, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. REGAN, Mr. LEMKE, and Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. STIGLER, Mr. KRUSE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, and Mr. HORAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3967) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. GRANGER, and Mr. MILLER of Nebraska were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 12, after the word "Statutes", to strike out "\$34,000,000" and insert "\$32,343,900."

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and myself I offer the amendment to the committee amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 21, line 12, in lieu of the figure proposed to be inserted by the committee, it is proposed to insert "\$36,000,000."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hendrickson	Malone
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Baldwin	Humphrey	Mundt
Brewster	Hunt	Murray
Bricker	Ives	Myers
Bridges	Jenner	Neely
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Donnell	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kerr	Schoeppel
Eastland	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Flanders	Langer	Sparkman
Frear	Long	Taft
Fulbright	Lucas	Taylor
George	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Gillette	McCarthy	Thye
Graham	McClellan	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment which I have just submitted to the committee amendment on page 21, in line 12, is to restore the appropriation for "International Information and Educational Activities" to the sum of \$36,000,000, as asked for in the budget estimate of the Bureau. This amendment increases the amount of the committee amendment by \$3,656,100.

There has been a very great disparity of emphasis among the people of the country, and reflected in the Congress, in my judgment, on the question of the most appropriate means to use to overcome the definite, purposeful, intensive, continuous campaign of the Union of Soviet Republics to destroy the social, economic, and political systems under which we live. I say there has been a disparity of emphasis. For many months, even years past, we have worked under the assumption that the problem could best be met by a large increase in the appropriations for our armed forces, in building them up and in providing them with a great store of equipment and matériel. I agree completely with the notion that that must be done. What I disagree with is the idea that that is the only way or even the most immediately effective way to counter this tremendously serious campaign which not only the United States, but the entire world is facing. Very fortunately, a year and a half or so ago, we undertook another step, one outside the military field, for countering such global subversive activity. We set up the ECA. The success of the ECA to date in countering that subversive activity has been a justification of the expenditure for that purpose which is plain to be seen by all men.

I know there are difficulties in the economic problems, all of which have not been solved, or perhaps all of which cannot be solved, by the ECA program. But the political effects and the political usefulness of it, I think, are beyond question.

Mr. President, I feel strongly that the evidence shows that we have not yet clearly seen the possibilities of, or given sufficient attention to, this third field, which in the bill comes under the heading "International Information and Ed-

ucational Activities." Furthermore, I am convinced that we can obtain a larger measure of effective defense against subversive activities from \$1,000,000 spent in connection with this phase of our undertaking than we can by any other means whatsoever.

We wish to meet our opponents where they are. We are meeting them in the military field; we are meeting them in the economic field; but we are not yet meeting them to the extent of our ability in the field of propaganda. Even the amount proposed in the budget is small, as compared to what might appropriately be directed toward this purpose, because, as I have said, I believe that \$1,000,000 spent in this endeavor goes much farther in achieving the desired results than does a million dollars devoted to any other line of effort on our part. In fact, I would not object to, but would be very much in favor of, doubling or tripling or quadrupling this appropriation, were there built up a program which required such an increased amount. However, such a program is not yet built up. I feel that we should support completely the program so far as it is built up. We should encourage the further development of this program, and we should give it further financial support as it is rationally and carefully developed.

Mr. President, this is a major, not a minor, undertaking on the part of this country. All of us are witnesses to the tremendous success abroad of what we have come to call "propaganda." We are only beginning to realize our own possibilities with regard to this matter. Anything which not merely cripples, but prevents, the further and effective development of the Voice of America is something to which we must not agree. There are other things involved in this matter, besides the Voice of America, which is the part which has appealed to us most directly, and as to which in recent months there has been developed, in general, a considerable body of approval.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. How can we cripple a program when we are providing for it more money than has previously been provided for it?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from New Hampshire that in my previous remarks I said that if a sensible program which required the tripling of the amount had been presented, I would have been for it. But that has not been done, as I have indicated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Vermont has misunderstood me. I did not use the word "tripling." I understood the Senator from Vermont to say that we did not want to cripple the program. I say to him, How can we cripple the program for next year when we are providing for it more money than has previously been provided for that purpose? How could we cripple a program under such circumstances? That is a new one to me.

I know the Senator from Vermont is very resourceful, and that he has the Yankee instincts which are characteristic of those who come from the great State of Vermont. I wish he would use them for economy now. But I should like to have him tell me how we can cripple a program if we provide for it more money than has previously been provided for it.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to answer my associate from across the Connecticut River. My answer will be in two sections. The first section is this: If a growing boy is put into a box barely big enough for him, and if he is fed and permitted to grow, soon he will be crippled. That is the first point.

The second point is that, from my standpoint, this is an economy program, because in this great campaign \$1,000,000 can be used far more successfully than hundreds of millions of dollars can be used in other lines of activity. So I have tried to answer the Senator, both on the crippling and on the economy phases of the program.

Mr. BRIDGES. I merely want to say that I, too, am for the program. I want those conducting it to have adequate funds. But I think they have. I think they are adequately provided for, on the basis, certainly, of anything they have shown in the testimony before the committee.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. Let me preface my question with a statement. I am in hearty accord with the junior Senator from Vermont. I feel, as he does, that this is a field in which we can do a much bigger, and eventually a much better job than is being done now. I think it is work that needs doing very much, indeed. But I wondered whether the junior Senator from Vermont would be willing to modify his amendment so we would not exceed the total amount of the appropriations in the bill. I ask that, because it seems to me that the committee has done a very commendable job in reducing the appropriations called for in the pending bill below the amount the House reduced them; and the House reduced them considerably lower than the requests contained in the estimate of the Budget Bureau and in the requests from the different departments. I wonder, for example, whether we could not reduce by \$3,656,000 the appropriation for the construction of new embassies, appearing on page 5, in the amount of \$9,520,100, and restore this amount to \$36,000,000. Will the Senator from Vermont accept that by way of a modification of his amendment?

Mr. FLANDERS. I may say to the Senator from Connecticut that is a very attractive scheme, and I should like to follow it through. But I have fear of getting my feet in the flypaper in endeavoring to follow it.

Mr. BALDWIN. I may tell my friend from Vermont that I live on the same side of the Connecticut River that he

does, a little further down, and it also seems to me to be important to develop the program. On the other hand, every program that we have must be fitted into some scheme for economy, and what I have suggested would make possible the expansion of the necessary program and at the same time keep within the limits of the appropriation in the bill.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to say to the Senator from Connecticut that I have been giving some study to the military appropriations bill, and have satisfied myself that many times the reduction of \$3,656,100 can be made in the military appropriation bill without harming the national defense in the slightest degree. That is where my own thinking had led me in connection with making up for this small increase in the pending appropriation bill.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I may say to the Senator from Vermont that I feel very strongly about the Voice of America program, especially since it has been our only way of penetrating the iron curtain, and, to that extent, curbing aggressive Russian moves which threaten peace and force us to maintain a \$15,000,000,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force. Would it not be economy in the long run to restore the amount that has been cut?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I agree thoroughly with the Senator from Maine. This I think is an economy measure. I realize that that is a frequent phrase on the lips of Senators when they are trying to get an appropriation restored. But I submit that this is a unique situation. We are spending billions upon billions of dollars. It is our duty to look, to see where not billions but millions of dollars can be spent for the purpose most effectively. I may say to the Senator from Maine that I find an opportunity here.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I make the statement to the Senator from Vermont that I am for the Voice of America program. I have, in committee and on the floor, fought for it in the past. I am for it today. But I am unable to see the philosophy of Members of the Senate, including the distinguished Senator from Vermont. I could name other Senators here, very distinguished Members.

Mr. FLANDERS. The Senator might just pick me as the shining example, and leave the other Senators out of it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well. When we were putting through the ECA program in the Senate, it was pointed out and demonstrated that billions of dollars worth of goods were going to foreign countries not properly labeled. When we were asked to give things to the people of other nations by the billions of dollars worth, and when all we had to do

was to label them, in order that the people who received them might know the goods came from America, Senator after Senator, including the Senator from Vermont, opposed a very simple amendment to require compulsory labeling. I have here the record. It is a very distinguished record. I want to commend Senators who voted to label American goods. They were:

Brewster, Bridges, Butler, Cain, Capehart, Ecton, Ferguson, Hendrickson, Hickenlooper, Jenner, Johnson of Colorado, Kem, Knowland, Langer, McCarran, McFarland, Malone, Maybank, Millikin, Russell, Schoeppel, Tobey, Watkins, Wherry, Williams, and Young.

Twenty-six Members of the United States Senate recognized that, when we were spending billions of dollars, we could by requiring a label let the recipients of the goods know from whom they were receiving them. I said then that Senators who opposed it would be on the floor of the Senate trying to appropriate millions of dollars, when it cost money to accomplish the same things we could have accomplished in the way I suggested.

In order that record may be clear, let me read the names of Senators who did not vote, so that they may not be in the condemned class:

Baldwin—

I may say to the Senator from Connecticut, I could not place him on the honor roll, but I leave him out of the list of Senators who voted against labeling American products.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. If the Senator will excuse me, I have the floor.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to answer the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. FLANDERS. I gladly yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I may say to my distinguished friend, I am grateful for his consideration in connection with the honor roll. But I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont if he might not have been thinking at the time he voted that, rather than label the goods, it would be a good deal better to add \$3,656,100 for use in connection with this appropriation, to tell the people of recipient countries about it over the radio? Is that my friend's point?

Mr. FLANDERS. I may say to the Senator from Connecticut that I think he has rescued me gracefully from a very difficult situation. My gratitude goes out to him in unmeasured terms.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me read the names of other Senators not voting, besides the Senator from Connecticut:

Bricker, Byrd, Graham, Lucas, McCarthy, McClellan, Martin, Mundt, Reed, Smith of New Jersey, Taft, and Wagner.

The first list I read, which I call the honor roll, is a list of Senators who believed in labeling American goods going abroad, so that the people, knowing from whom the goods were received, could give credit where credit was due, enabling us thereby to create good will when we had it in our hands to do so. The second list



contains the names of Senators who did not vote on the amendment, and whom, therefore, I am unable to put on the honor roll. The remaining 57 Senators turned deaf ears to a simple amendment calling for the labeling of American goods. I venture the assertion that nearly all of them will be in favor of increasing the appropriation, taking more money out of the Treasury, to be spent on this program. We want to appropriate adequate funds. I may say I join with the Senator from Vermont in that desire, but when we had an opportunity to accomplish something, as we did in the matter of labeling, I regret that only 26 Senators took advantage of the opportunity. It is an issue every American can understand.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield for a question?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if it would not be expected that the ECA would label American goods and attend to such details, rather than to legislate that detail into the bill? Whether it is by label or radio broadcast, we should always advertise the American way of life.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Maine, if I may answer the question in the time of the Senator from Vermont, that what she has suggested would be expected, but events showed it was not happening, and, in order to make it compulsory, the mandatory amendment was offered. Away back in the beginning, when the ECA bill was passed, we thought, of course, it would be done without the necessity of a mandatory amendment, but the language of the bill was such that it left a great many loopholes. The intent was to assure the labeling, but the language was not mandatory.

I am not, of course, criticizing any Senator, but I point out that in such a situation as the one we have been discussing I should like to see the cooperation of all Senators, rather than having it come to the point of digging into the Treasury for more money.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield further?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I should like to ask if restoration of the amount of \$3,650,000 would not be such a realistic step toward attaining real peace, that we could ultimately cut billions of dollars from our national defense cost?

Mr. FLANDERS. I will say to the Senator from Maine that that is the idea which has been guiding the Senator from Vermont in considering this question. We can disintegrate the influence of the country against which we are spending billions of dollars in armament for what is, as yet, a nonexistent war. We can disintegrate the necessity for that armament more quickly and more cheaply by this means than by any other means.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. In other words, we can make it really an economy and not an extravagance? Is not this proposed restoration really an economy move?

Mr. FLANDERS. I believe the Senator from Maine has put the correct tag on it.

Mr. President, I want to come back for a moment to the Senator from New Hampshire and say that I lay no claim whatsoever to having voted correctly on every measure which has come before the Senate since I became a Member of it. This is very likely one of the mistakes of my youth. As nearly as I can remember, in going over the matter, I was moved not by any feeling that the purpose of the Senator from New Hampshire should not be realized, because I subscribed to it heartily. I have a recollection that there were certain practical difficulties which gave pause, "and thus the native hue of resolution was sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Mr. President, I have here a letter from Mr. James E. Webb, Acting Secretary of State, which I wish to have placed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. I will read from it only the two final paragraphs:

A reduction of \$3,656,000,100 below the original submission to the Congress will mean, in effect, that the Department's international information and educational exchange activities would have to be cut slightly below the existing level of operations in fiscal 1949, since the annual rate for the programs is now approximately \$32,947,080.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think the Senator misread the figures.

Mr. FLANDERS. It is \$3,656,000,100.

Mr. McCARRAN. No; it is \$3,656,100.

Mr. FLANDERS. Did I say "billions"?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. FLANDERS. I have contracted a disease which is altogether too prevalent beneath this roof and within these walls, and I ask the pardon of the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have been trying to get away from "billions" for a long time.

Mr. FLANDERS. I stand corrected, Mr. President.

The second paragraph of the letter which I wish to read is as follows:

The United States Advisory Commission on Information, in its semiannual report to the Congress, has expressed its firm conviction as to the importance of continuing to build up this program.

I invite attention to the marked passage on page 2 of the report, which I shall read. It is signed by the Advisory Commission, consisting of Mr. Canham, of the Christian Science Monitor; Mr. Reed, of the General Electric Co.; Professor May, of Yale University; and Mr. Miller, of the National Association of Broadcasters. I read:

In our judgment, the budgetary recommendations which have been sent to the Congress for this program for 1950 are a bare minimum for continuing the beginning which has been made. While it is important to spend well rather than merely to

spend a lot, the vital need for broadening this program as speedily and effectively as possible calls for a much larger expenditure. Indeed, a realistic approach requires that we provide a budget better balanced—

I emphasize this passage—

a budget better balanced between the three-pronged program of military, economic, and information policy. A budget which contemplates \$15,000,000 for military, \$5,000,000 for economic, and only \$36,000,000 for information and educational services does not provide an effective tool for cleaning out the Augean stables of international confusion and misunderstanding.

Mr. President, I want to refer to one or two other things besides the Voice of America—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Did the Senator ask unanimous consent that a letter be included in the RECORD?

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes; I wish to have it inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter with its accompanying statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 6, 1949.

The Honorable RALPH E. FLANDERS,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FLANDERS: The attached memorandum answers your telephone request of June 6 for a summary statement of the effect of the reduction proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 for International Information and Educational Exchange activities.

You will find on pages 460-472 of the Senate Hearings a more detailed analysis of the effect of the House reduction of \$2,000,000 in the original request of \$36,000,000 and the effect of a proposed additional \$2,000,000 Senate reduction. The analysis was submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations at their request and reflects the Department's judgement as to the best manner of allocating among the several activities a further reduction of \$2,000,000. This statement, except for two specific changes made by the committee, is still accurate. The two changes are: (a) in radio, where the committee allowed \$514,900 for two curtain-type antennae, and (b) in the libraries and institutes program, where the committee eliminated the sum of \$171,000 for aid to American-sponsored schools abroad. With these two adjustments, the bill as reported reflects a reduction of the total available in fiscal 1950 for International Information and Education Exchange activities from the original request of \$36,000,000 to \$32,343,900.

As you will see from the attached statement, the effect of this reduction will be particularly serious in the international broadcasting field, and in certain of the film, press, and educational exchange activities.

A reduction of \$3,656,100 below the original submission to the Congress will mean, in effect, that the Department's international information and educational exchange activities would have to be cut slightly below the existing level of operations in fiscal 1949, since the annual rate for the programs is now approximately \$32,947,080.

The United States Advisory Commission on Information, in its Semiannual Report to the Congress, has expressed its firm conviction as to the importance of continuing to build up this program. I call your attention to the marked passage on page 2 of the report, a copy of which I attach.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,  
Acting Secretary.

*Effect of proposed reduction in fiscal 1950 appropriation for international information and educational activities*

The fiscal 1950 appropriation for information and educational exchange activities, as recommended by the Senate Appropriation Committee, breaks down in to the following major program components:

	1949	Budget, 1950 estimate to Congress	House reduction	Fiscal year 1950	
				Senate committee reduction	Adjusted estimates
Policy and program guidance.....	\$903,234	\$1,084,568	—	—\$10,000	\$1,074,568
Radio broadcasting.....	11,977,771	9,417,313	—\$857,878	—266,279	8,825,714
Press and publications.....	5,292,337	6,278,385	—318,481	—175,000	5,784,904
Motion pictures.....	4,030,687	4,404,584	—	—200,000	4,204,584
Libraries and institutes.....	2,977,746	3,593,286	—115,000	—221,000	3,257,286
Exchange of persons.....	2,057,282	3,100,464	—100,000	—63,000	2,937,464
Scientific and technical program.....	2,857,264	4,199,400	—445,641	—1,091,379	2,661,380
Adjusting entries to arrive at appropriation or estimate total (administrative transfers including contract authority administrative support, Public Law 500, etc.).....	1,003,679	3,922,000	—162,000	—162,000	3,598,000
Grand total.....	31,100,000	36,000,000	—2,000,000	—1,650,100	32,343,900

The field program staff is included in the above program break-down. This field staff, as proposed in the original request for 1950, would consist of 447 Americans and 1,908 local alien personnel. This staff in 1949 consists of 400 Americans and 1,508 local alien personnel. The cost of the field operation in 1949 would be \$7,374,295; \$9,136,000 was requested for 1950. After the House reduction and that proposed by the Senate committee, \$8,793,022 would be available. The apparent increase of \$1,400,000 is virtually wiped out, however, by the fact that the bulk of the 1949 field personnel who are now on duty have not been on duty for the full year. Some specific important items which will have to be eliminated or drastically curtailed are:

1. Radio: Production of packaged shows for local overseas broadcast, \$200,000: Because of listening habits or the limited number of short-wave sets available, short-wave broadcasting to certain countries is relatively unproductive. During 1950 it was planned to produce recorded programs in the United States for local broadcast abroad over standard broadcast stations at a cost of \$200,000. Under the House reduction it would be necessary to eliminate this activity entirely.

The elimination of broadcasts in five languages on which plans have gone forward—Finnish, Ukrainian, Arabic, Turkish, and Hebrew—and one language—Persian—which is now being broadcast. All of these languages are beamed to areas strategically important from a political standpoint, and with the other languages to be broadcast represent the very minimum that should be undertaken in the fiscal year 1950. This would save \$248,621.

2. Press: Production of the Arabic edition of the magazine *Amerika*, \$318,481: It is proposed to publish the magazine *Amerika* in Arabic during 1950 at a cost of \$318,481. Our critical problems in the Near East and the fact that private United States publications are barred from certain Arab countries make this project highly desirable, but under the reduction it will not be possible to carry it out.

3. Films: A reduction of \$150,000 as indicated will have the following effect on activities: Foreign version, \$120,000: This reduction would make it necessary to eliminate an average of 3 language versions for each of the 100 reels of general program film. This reduction would permit the making of only 10 foreign language versions, other than English, to reach general audiences overseas with informational films about the United States.

Distribution prints, \$30,000: It would be necessary to reduce the number of exhibition prints of the above foreign versions

for use in the program overseas from a proposed 215 prints of each subject to approximately 200 prints.

4. Aid to American-sponsored schools: A reduction, as proposed, of \$271,000 would eliminate not only assistance to schools in the Near East and Africa, but also force a closing out of the 10-year-old successful program in Latin America where 270 such schools receive small amounts of assistance.

American-sponsored schools in several Near Eastern countries represent the principal focal points of American culture and information in that area. The reduction of this amount would eliminate all assistance to American-sponsored schools in the Eastern Hemisphere planned for 1950, including provision for 18 American teachers, professional services and educational materials for six schools in the Near East and African area.

5. Field staff: Local overseas broadcasting for Europe and the Middle East, \$142,978: Expenses connected with local radio broadcasting in Europe and the Near East, including hire of station time and the local production of programs have been estimated at \$142,978 for 1950. The elimination of this item will make it possible only to support local broadcasting in the Latin-American countries next year and thus significantly reduce the span of radio coverage.

The planned level of the USIE mission staffs overseas was based on political considerations. Those considerations have not changed, and were based on the Department's experience, field reports, and recommendations of the Smith-Mundt committee which toured Europe in the fall of 1947.

It was felt the minimum increase of overseas activities for 1950 would be the opening of six new posts and hiring of additional personnel required for minimum effective operations.

The Department, having to reduce by \$100,000 in the item for opening of new posts, would be able to open only two new posts instead of six as proposed in the estimates. Four posts which could not be opened are: Surabaya, Indonesia; Bologna, Italy; Birmingham, England; Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The elimination of new posts leaves the Department no alternative but to reduce by \$100,000 the funds requested for the hiring of local personnel. The Department requested an increase of 403 local employees in 1950 over the 1949 complement of 1,647. This reduction in funds, therefore, will mean that the requested increase of 403 new positions will be reduced to 303 employees.

The Department considered the increase requested in 1950 as a minimum necessary to carry on the level of activities of this program. The Department will be operat-

ing for a full year at 145 overseas posts, and this increase provided for an average of only 2 additional locals at each post.

This reduction represents a 25-percent decrease in the services which were to be performed by these locals in the fields of press, publications, distribution of printed material, radio, motion-picture services, secretarial assistance, library services, and other activities for which they are required.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I desire now to speak regarding one or two elements of the educational part of the program. There have been, for instance, for two or three generations past, two schools in the Near East supported by American funds. One was Roberts College, in Constantinople, as it was then called, and the other was the American College in Beirut. Those two colleges were sources of a tremendous amount of appreciation of American life, American character, and American influence. There was a similar effect from the bringing over of Chinese scholars to this country, financed by the Boxer indemnities. The means of spreading abroad American ideas and American ideals are exceedingly important. I should like, however, to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that they are not permanent and everlasting. Generations succeed generations. The influence of those earlier graduates of the two schools which I have mentioned was of tremendous effect while they lived. We must maintain this particular type of expanding American influence. We must sharpen it up and expand it.

In conclusion, I repeat that this is the most effective way to use money for arresting the subversive influences of communism.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in support of the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont. First, let me say that I do not recall exactly the circumstances and the arguments made with regard to the labeling, but it is my impression that the reason for the opposition was really a practical one, namely, whether the goods could be effectively labeled. I think some one remarked that it would be extremely difficult to label each grain of wheat, that such goods were actually shipped in bulk, that only a few items would lend themselves to labeling.

I also recall the remark made by a member of our embassy in Rome last fall when I was there. He stated that the effectiveness of the Russian propaganda was so great because under a program similar to the Voice of America they persuaded the Italians—that in those cases where the boxes were labeled as having come from the United States, all the contents had been donated by Russia. That approach, by newspapers and radio programs, was so effective that they made many Italian people believe it.

For myself, I think the opposition to the amendment was purely on the ground that there was no effective way of labeling the type of goods we were sending abroad, principally in bulk, such as flour and wheat. An automobile, for instance, if such an article were involved, of course would be labeled. It was not because we were not interested in informing the Italians, or Europeans in general, about



the sources of materials we were sending. Of course we were all interested, and I dare say that all who voted against the amendment were extremely anxious to inform those people about the facts of life in this field of international affairs.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Even though they might have been greatly in favor of informing these people of the facts of life, they did not want to try, however, by their votes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Unless they were persuaded that there was an effective and practical way of doing it, there would certainly be no point in putting burdens upon the administration to go through a lot of formalities which would not be effective in the long run. I am quite sure that when we examine into the facts—as I have not done—that will appear to have been the principal argument in opposition. I do not think there was any other. I know it was not, because we did not want to inform the people of Europe about the sources of the materials which we were shipping abroad.

Mr. President, the program of information and educational exchange proposed by the State Department in its request for \$36,000,000 is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate to meet the urgent national need. That this item, after having been cut \$2,000,000 by the House, should be subjected to a further cut of \$1,656,100, as proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, is wholly inconsistent with the situation existing in the world today.

The instruments of propaganda have become principal weapons in a new kind of warfare. The United States is now under attack by the heaviest concentration of these new weapons in the hands or under the control of Soviet Russia.

The populations of the world who are within earshot of the radio, or who can read, or who can understand the spoken word, are being subjected to false propaganda so bitter in its vilification of the United States as to defy adequate description. It pours forth not only from Moscow, but with equal viciousness from the capitals of Russia's satellites which she has captured and enslaved through the very kind of aggression which she falsely charges against us. It comes from the Communist cells which she has built up in all countries, including our own, and in all parts of the world.

The only effective voice in which we can speak the truth about ourselves to the rest of the world, in the face of this vicious assault, is the program which we are asked to cut to an extent all out of proportion to its vital importance.

It is estimated by American officers in the field that Russia is spending at least 10 times the amount spent by the United States in these activities. Several times in the hearings that specific question was testified to by some of our most responsible foreign officers. In France alone there are at least 16 Communist daily papers and more than 100 Communist periodicals, not to mention bulletins, pamphlets, and so on.

I recall one place in the testimony where Assistant Secretary Allen, I think it was, stated that to the best of his information there were some 1,541 offices, or reading rooms, or other types of propaganda sources, maintained by the Russians, as against 6 by the United States, about 1,500-plus to 6. We have about six offices, in some of the principal towns of France. The Russians have a tremendous organization, of Communists, of course, most of them manned by local French Communists, but directed in the main by Russian Communists, men like Thorez and Duclo, who have been trained in Moscow and who have gone back to lead the movement in France.

Mr. President, reduced to simple terms, there are only three weapons available to us in the cold war—guns, food, and ideas. It is proposed that we spend \$15,000,000,000 for guns, to protect ourselves against possible Communist aggression. We will spend about \$5,000,000,000 for food and materials to prevent that condition of desperation among our friends under which Communist ideas may flourish. Yet, it is proposed to cut a very modest request for the only program we have which strikes at the roots of this conflict of ideologies, which proposes to increase understanding of our own way of life, and what our purposes and objectives are in these great programs in other fields.

The Soviet Government has long since adopted fully the weapon of ideas. I think one of the principal reasons for the advances they are making is directly traceable to that fact. When we compare the other activities in which they are engaged in the foreign field we can account for the success of the Russians, and the Communists in the satellite countries, in no other way. I mean that they have not engaged in anything comparable with ECA. They have given nothing to these people. In fact, in most cases they have taken from them. That is, they have looted countries like western Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, but they have offset that by the use of this propaganda weapon and by the use of ideas.

One of the principal means by which communism has now gained control of China is through the activities of Chinese who have been indoctrinated in Moscow over a long period of time. Senators will notice, if they read carefully, that practically all the leaders, like Mao Tse-tung in China, or Tito in Yugoslavia, or Togliatti in Italy, were trained under programs very similar to the one which is supported by the appropriation we are considering. They were trained in Moscow by that type of program, leaders throughout the world, people who have been brought to Moscow under educational exchange programs. Since the earliest days of the Soviet regime it has maintained and expanded its educational exchange program.

Our military and economic programs demonstrate our strength, our might; and it is no doubt true that a demonstration of our strength is sufficient to convert many to our cause. But to rely wholly on our might, with little or no attempt to convince our potential ene-

mies and to sustain our friends in the rightness of our cause, is shortsighted. To do so is a mockery of our pride in our freedom under democratic government.

It is a strange situation. Members of Congress talk more than any other group about Americanism, the America way of life, and so on. Yet we are unwilling to explain to the world what those nebulous phrases mean in the only practical way there is to do it. We are constantly comparing our ideology with the Communists', yet we seem unwilling to permit such a comparison to be made by those who are constantly subject to the enemy's propaganda. We are extremely diligent in exposing communism for what it is—we are constantly investigating it and its adherents—we spend quite large sums in our investigations of these activities in the Congress—and it is strange that we are not equally diligent in explaining and exposing the good that is in our own country—the reverse of the coin.

The President, in his inaugural address, advocated a bold new program, known as point 4, having its basis in the sharing of American technological and scientific knowledge with the backward areas of the world, to help them to better standards of living. This bold new program is in itself a proposal to broaden the very type of work that has been conducted in the program which we are now asked to reduce. At the invitation of the United States, a commission of the United Nations is now preparing to institute a program for the implementation of point 4. According to reports of the United Nations commission's work, it will recommend that the very type of educational work which is now being done under this budget item—in the field of exchanges of scientific and technical knowledge—be intensified.

Mr. President, I think it would be interesting to place in the Record at this point an article which appeared in the New York Times, written by Mr. George Barrett, describing the United Nations budget to meet point 4. The article is dated Lake Success, June 2. It says that there was a proposal made in the United States calling for an outlay of \$85,000,000-plus during the first 2 years to raise living standards in economically backward countries.

I think it would be well to place the article in the Record so that anyone can see the closely analogous character of that proposal and what is actually being done under the present proposal, only in this case on a smaller scale. That is merely one point I wanted to call particular attention to. One of the items in the break-down of costs for the United Nations is as follows:

United Nations educational, scientific, and cultural organization, for elementary, technical, and adult education—\$16,855,500.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. When the proposal for a reduction of \$2,000,000 was submitted to the State Department they suggested a reduction of \$1,091,379 in

the program of which the Senator is now speaking.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. That does not indicate that the State Department thought the reduction would be of any great effect.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator raises a very difficult point. Each time an objection has been made to a specific reduction which the State Department has said must be made if an over-all cut is ordered, the response has usually been that the Department does not have to cut that particular item. If it represents a particularly desirable project they can cut another project. That is a matter which is extremely difficult to answer on our part because there is here an over-all cut, except for several items, two of which I wish to mention a little later on.

The Senator from Nevada knows I am particularly interested, and have been, in the exchange of students. I think the committee has done what is a very fair job in that respect. They have not cut the item unduly. I may say that that program is just getting under way. The argument that the item is larger than it was last year is certainly completely met by the statement that the program for exchange of students is just coming into being this coming fall. Up to now there has only been preliminary work done. Most of the agreements under which that program can be developed have been signed only within the past 6 to 9 months; so heretofore there has not been any program in existence. Therefore, of course, it will be necessary that there be an increase in the amount for this item. Without an increase the amount will remain continually at the figure for the previous year. I am not directing most of my remarks at that particular aspect, because I think the committee took that point into consideration in a fair way. I am trying to make the point that the item which the Senator just mentioned of more than \$1,000,000, which the State Department says must be cut, was a new undertaking under the Smith-Mundt bill which was passed last year.

In the case of Public Law 584 of 1946, which is the law providing for exchange of students, based upon foreign currencies and credits derived from the sale of surplus property, and the Smith-Mundt bill, in both cases those activities have not really begun, although the authorization for them has been made. Last year I made a motion on the floor of the Senate to appropriate \$1,000,000 in order to implement the Smith-Mundt bill and get it started. That was defeated, and if I recall correctly, the Senator from Minnesota stated on the floor, among other things, that since the other program, that is the program under Public Law 584 in which I have been particularly interested, had not gotten under way, there was no need for the \$1,000,000, but that when it had gotten under way there would be plenty of time to ask for the million dollars to implement that program. That was the argument which took place, I think about a year ago.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator's presentation. The Senator and I have discussed the matter before. In the initiation of the program 1,440 students were exchanged. The committee action respecting the program in which the Senator from Arkansas is interested makes provision for 3,004 students to come to this country, which is more than double the number initially provided for.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think the Senator will find that practically all the increase in number of students comes under the program provided by Public Law 504, under which, however, very few dollars, relatively, are employed. In other words, that is because this fall it is anticipated the real beginning will occur in the exchange of students under that law. The State Department in their response respecting the cut said that they will find it necessary to cut down some 75 South American scholarships which had formerly been conducted under their existing program, the old Inter-American Affairs program. The great increase in exchange of students will occur under the provisions of Public Law 584. There will be but a slight increase under the other program.

I wish to say to the Senator from Nevada that I am not complaining today so strongly about that aspect of the matter. I wanted to base my objection primarily on the broad ground that in the field of propaganda, in the field of information, we have been deficient in the past and are deficient this year. As I have stated before to the Senator from Nevada, I think it would be a much better investment—if it is a question of keeping appropriations down, and I am concerned with trying to keep the total appropriations down—and a much wiser way to spend our money to take \$50,000,000 from ECA, respecting which we passed an authorization bill a short time ago, and apply that money to this field of exchange of students, simply as matter of wise investment of the money, assuming we are going to spend that much money, or whatever amount is provided. I think it would be much wiser to take a part of the ECA money and apply it to the project for exchange of students. I say that because I believe we are not doing an adequate job and never have done an adequate job since the war in simply telling the people of the various countries what is going on and what the United States purposes are in undertaking a project such as the ECA. I think there are serious misconceptions all through Europe, in the very countries in which we are spending the money, about why we have an ECA.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator that as chairman of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate known as the "watchdog committee," I shall present an amendment to the ECA program for a \$650,000,000 reduction, and I will base the reduction on facts set forth in the reports of the ECA itself. But that does not add anything in the way of justifying the position of the Senator from Arkansas on this bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The reason I made the reference is that I am assuming in undertaking a program such as the ECA, and also our military budget, we have certain objectives to be achieved in the foreign field. On the one hand, of course, the primary objective is security. A part of that security, however, is the attitude of these countries with which we are dealing. It is a mixed interest, of course. One is physical security. The other is economic security. I say that when we accept those objectives, our program is entirely out of proportion, out of balance. Relatively speaking we are putting too little in the latter field. I do not think we can dissociate the two purposes. The very fact that we have approved and are undertaking programs such as the ECA is one of the justifications for a program adequate to explain to the people concerned why we are doing it. The Russians, who do not have the ECA, have an entirely different motive than we have. They have what I think is a purpose to confuse the people who are concerned, and certainly to prevent their understanding of just why we are engaging in any program such as the European recovery program.

I wish to point out that the officials of the United Nations and responsible people in this country have accepted point 4, as it is called, which was initiated by the President's speech in January, as a proper approach toward a solution of our international difficulties. That is one aspect of the matter. The activities contemplated in point 4 are almost identical with part of the activities which are being carried on in a small way under this program. It seems to me very strange indeed that, on the one hand, we have cut out \$3,500,000, and on the other hand responsible persons are seriously proposing that we adopt a project which involves an over-all expenditure of \$85,000,000—I think it is \$35,000,000 for the first year and \$50,000,000 for the second. That kind of approach does not make any sense to me.

I offer this article simply to draw attention to the fact that it seems to me that there is a conflict in our approach to the problem.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UN BUDGET TO MEET POINT 4 IS SET BY LIE AT \$85,942,383—WORLD ORGANIZATION MAKES UP A 2-YEAR PLAN TO EXECUTE TRUMAN'S BOLD NEW PROGRAM TO AID BACKWARD LANDS  
(By George Barrett)

LAKE SUCCESS, June 2.—The first comprehensive global program to raise living standards in economically backward countries was outlined today in a United Nations proposal calling for an outlay of \$85,942,383 during the first 2 years.

Submitted to the Economic and Social Council by Secretary General Trygve Lie, the 328-page report sets forth an international program of technical assistance to explore and improve virtually the whole field of economic activity in the forgotten regions of the world, ranging through industry, power, health, transportation, navigation, agriculture, labor, education, and other activities.

Emphasizing the need for a blueprint to guide the underdeveloped areas and peoples to fuller participation in the economic life of the world, initially by teaching them how



to tap their own resources, the United Nations survey is the first positive result of President Truman's proposal for a bold new program of aid for the backward areas.

Mr. Lie notes that the Economic Council asked for such an analysis upon the initiative of the United States delegation and in pursuance of President Truman's point 4. The Secretary General then indicates that the main purpose of the United Nations plan is to "prime the pump" in the underdeveloped countries so that at some later date it will be practical and profitable to pour investment funds into the same regions.

In outlining details of the blueprint, reached after long consultations between Mr. Lie and the directors of the various specialized agencies, the report emphasizes that progress in economic development must be measured in decades, not in years. This was also one of the main stipulations of the United States delegation when it requested an over-all program from the United Nations. The report also explains that the technical assistance projects described are merely a pattern for future action on a large scale.

Basically the United Nations plan calls for the establishment of a system of expert teams to go into the field, study the special economic aspects in the underdeveloped regions, and show local authorities and inhabitants how they can better exploit their resources for their own good, and ultimately for the good of world society, which needs many of the resources that are still largely buried for lack of know-how.

With the specialized agencies of the United Nations undertaking to do most of the task by enlarging their own fields of activity—health, food, labor, and the like—Mr. Lie proposes to insure the closest cooperation between the various agency programs, on one hand, and the program that is to be followed by the parent organization itself, by establishing a central clearance point, the Technical Assistance Committee.

This committee is to be made up of a representative of each of the agencies. Governments seeking advice or technical assistance under the global plan would approach either the individual agencies, as they do now on a more limited scale, or the committee directly. It would turn the request over to the appropriate authority.

#### WOULD PUSH SELF-HELP

In only a few cases are needy countries listed by name. The United Nations plan emphasizes that the character, size, location and costs of the specific projects that will be undertaken will depend upon the requests received from governments. Particularly, it is emphasized, the international aid program is designed to help needy countries help themselves in developing their resources and productive capacity. For that reason, the report goes on to say, the success of the plan in the long run will depend in great measure upon the support given to it by the underdeveloped countries themselves.

Generally the program suggested by the United Nations mentions only geographical regions that presumably will require technical assistance, such as Asia, Latin America and Africa, thus leaving it up to the countries within those regions to make formal applications at the time the program is accepted, first by the Economic Council and later by the General Assembly.

It is noted for example, that there are scientific problems common to large areas of the earth—namely, those of the so-called arid zones, of the tropical humid zone (the Amazon basin, for instance) and of the high-altitude plateaus (Andes and Himalayas). In each of these areas, it was said, studies are necessary on conditions of life for human being and animals, on problems of power production and, in the arid areas,

on the more economical and effective use of water.

The report says that in underdeveloped countries having a critical need for improved road transport, demonstrations of road construction might be carried out by missions lasting approximately 6 months. An indication of the scope the plan might eventually take is given in a table that shows the United Nations (parent organization) will require 160 advisers during the 2 years at a cost of \$2,400,000.

#### BREAK-DOWN OF COSTS

A break-down by costs for the United Nations itself and the major specialized agencies involved in the 2-year program follows: United Nations, for industry, transport, power, government administration, etc., \$15,185,000.

International Labor Organization, for training, migration, social security, industrial safety, etc., \$11,471,900.

Food and Agriculture Organization, for fisheries, forestry, nutrition, etc., \$20,770,839. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for elementary, technical, and adult education—\$16,855,500.

International Civil Aviation Organization for development of air navigation and transportation—\$1,523,600.

World Health Organization, for malarial control, environment, sanitation, public health administration, etc., \$20,135,544.

The total first-year cost will be \$35,862,576, the second-year cost \$50,079,807. Special budgets will be set up for the projects, with each country volunteering quota contributions. In some cases, it is believed, the United States as prime mover of the whole idea and as the country with the most money and technical resources would pay the bulk of the initial costs.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, there are one or two other specific items which I wish merely to mention. One of them, I think, is particularly appealing. It is a small item, and was specifically eliminated by the committee, as I understand. It involves an amount of \$171,000 for the support of schools in South America. The program was begun in 1941. It had nothing to do with this particular legislation, or with either of the programs for exchange of students which I mentioned a moment ago.

I should like to read a prepared statement, to give a little background. I think it is a very interesting story of how we first became involved in this program:

#### AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA

Immediately after the First World War, the Germans residing in most of the important cities of the Latin-American Republics organized grade and high schools. These schools were open not only to the children of the Germans residing in the cities in which they were established, but they were also open to the children of Latin Americans. In fact, prominent and influential Latin Americans were encouraged to send their children to these schools which, in most cases, were well organized and offered an excellent course of study. They were directed by headmasters from Germany and they had on their staffs a few teachers from the fatherland. Other teachers were employed locally. With the advent of the Second World War, it was found that these schools had been the most effective agencies in promoting the cultural and political interests of Germany in the other Americas.

When the Second World War began, the governments and citizens of many Latin American countries decided to close the German schools, but at the same time they expressed an interest in establishing American-type schools to take their place.

At the request of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the American Council on Education, a nonprofit, non-governmental educational organization, set up an office known as the Inter-American Schools Service, to establish, develop, and assist American-sponsored schools in the other Americas. A grant was made to the American council for this purpose. Since 1943 the Inter-American Schools Service has operated under a grant made to the American Council on Education by the Department of State. The project is carried on as one of the features of the cultural relations program in Latin America.

The Inter-American Schools Service is now serving approximately 270 American-type schools in the other Americas. These schools are not imposed upon Latin America. They have been sponsored by Americans and nationals of the communities in which they are located. There are now approximately 60,000 Latin-American children enrolled in these schools. They operate under permits or charters granted by the governments of the countries in which they are located. The board of directors, in each case, is made up of both Americans and nationals. The schools employ principals from the United States and several United States citizens as teachers. These schools interpret our ideals of democracy without being propaganda centers. They also represent our theory and practices in education. They have been so well received that thousands of children are now on the waiting lists for enrollment in the schools.

Latin-American children attending these schools learn English. They also study United States history and other subjects offered in our public schools. At the same time they study the history, geography, civics, and language of their respective countries in the language of the country. Hundreds of the graduates of these schools are now seeking admission to colleges and universities in the United States.

The schools also are useful in promoting American commerce. Before they were established, it was difficult for American business concerns to send responsible American representatives to Latin-America because there were no schools for their children. As a result, many American business interests were represented by men without family and home ties. A much more responsible type of representative is now available for the promotion of our business interests in Latin-America because these schools are available.

The State Department and the Inter-American Schools Service, in carrying out the school program, have insisted that the schools be largely supported from local income rather than from grants from United States Government funds. A survey shows that more than \$6,000,000 has been obtained from local sources in Latin America to maintain these schools. The investment made by the United States Government through its appropriation to the Department of State for carrying on this school program is approximately \$171,000.

It is highly desirable to maintain and expand the American school program in the other Americas. These schools are serving the best interests of the United States, and at the same time they are serving the communities in which they are located. Funds are needed to continue the advisory service and to provide United States teachers in special cases.

The program is enthusiastically supported by Government officials and citizens of Latin-American countries as well as by our diplomatic missions and American citizens residing in Latin America.

I wish only to emphasize this point: Here are a large number of schools, 270 schools. Approximately \$6,000,000 of local funds, native funds, so to speak,

from those countries is spent on the schools. Our contribution is only \$171,000 in this budget. The item was specifically eliminated. It seems to me that that is an extremely efficient way to invest our money for the purpose of acquainting other people with American purposes and political ideals, and what we call our way of life. I cannot think of any more efficient way to spend our money than that. An appropriation of \$171,000 spread over the schools throughout Latin America would be very efficiently spent. As the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] said, it is a very economical way to spend money for this purpose. I am assuming, of course, that it is a legitimate and proper purpose. I think it is. We have accepted it for a number of years.

The other instance which I wish to re-emphasize is the item which was referred to by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], relating to the American schools. I think there are several more than he mentioned. He mentioned two of the leading schools, Robert College and the American College. There is also one in Athens, called Athens College, and I believe there are one or two in Egypt which were established by private American citizens.

The need for some help is perfectly obvious. The Government has not helped them before, but economic conditions at home, together with high taxation, have put a terrific strain even on institutions in the United States. The reduction in income from endowments and the practical impossibility of obtaining new endowments under present conditions have put a very severe strain on those schools. The purpose of the \$100,000 which was intended to be devoted to this school was to help pay the cost of sending professors to the schools.

I visited Robert College last September. It has a very excellent physical property, on the Bosphorus. Those who teach in it are all Americans, or persons who have been trained in America. I cannot imagine a more efficient way to spend \$100,000 for the attainment of the purposes of the Voice of America program, the Smith-Mundt bill, or Public Law 584, than some small assistance to those schools. I was told at the time of my visit that there was great likelihood that the school of engineering, which, as everyone knows, is an expensive school to maintain, is in grave danger of being closed because of the lack of money to employ an adequate staff.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator undoubtedly knows that we have never made contributions for those near eastern schools.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. In the case of South America, of course, we have done so for years. I only say that conditions have changed so greatly with regard to the usual sources of income for those American schools in the Near East that I think consideration for them in this appropriation would be entirely justified—all of it on the ground that it is our national policy to try to inform the rest of the world as to what

our purposes are. In other words, it is in accord with our foreign policy. If that were not in the picture, of course we would not be in the business of charity for the sake of charity alone in these programs. It seems to me that this program fits in directly with what we have expressed as our national policy.

Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the Senate further. I think this matter is of sufficient importance that, regardless of what action the Senate may take on this particular amendment, the subject should receive further consideration. I realize that the committee had great difficulty in connection with this program, and that there was strong opposition to this item. Many members of the committee feel that they did the best they could. I recognize that situation. But in order to provide at least a source of further information about it, I wish to insert certain material at this point in the RECORD, so that at least we may have an opportunity to enlighten ourselves, for I am sure this matter will later be before us for consideration again. So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD three articles—all very short. One of them deals with the schools in Latin America. Another is a current description of the signing of the agreement with Norway. This publication is dated June 4, and is by the Norwegian Information Service. It describes the character of the programs which are affected by this appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Record, Department of State, January 1949]

#### SCHOOLROOM EMBASSIES

(By Roy Tasco Davis<sup>1</sup>)

On the morning of October 4, 1948, his Excellency, Galo Plaza, President of Ecuador, and the Honorable John F. Simmons, American Ambassador to that country, stood at attention as the flags of Ecuador and the United States were raised side by side to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of a successful experiment in cooperative education. They were participating in the ceremonies marking the opening of the eighth annual session of the American School of Quito, in the presence of the minister of education, the mayor of Quito, and other officials of the two Governments. In the audience were hundreds of patrons and friends of the school as well as 600 enthusiastic students awaiting the beginning of a new school year.

It was particularly appropriate for President Galo Plaza to participate in this ceremony, because in 1939 he fostered the movement to establish this school. Mr. Plaza was not satisfied with the education his children were receiving in the German-sponsored school of Quito, which was one of many such schools established throughout Latin America after the First World War by the Germans. He had noted that these schools were winning over the students and their parents to the support of German ideas and ideologies. "I wonder," said Mr. Plaza, "if the methods that are being used so ef-

fectively to win people over to a strange philosophy could not be applied more constructively to strengthen our own American principles. I wonder if it might be possible to make the American school system available to our children in Ecuador."

Mr. Plaza not only wondered—he acted. Under his leadership, which was enthusiastically supported by the American Ambassador, the Honorable Boaz Long, and by many Ecuadorians, a cooperative organization was formed of Ecuadorians and Americans, and funds were raised to start a small school. In October 1940, the school opened with 112 students, in a rented building, under the direction of two educators from the United States. The movement met with immediate success, and within 5 years its sponsors had constructed, with the assistance of United States agencies, a modern plant consisting of four buildings on a campus of 12 acres. The school now has an enrollment of 600 students and faculty of 41 administrators and teachers, 14 of whom are citizens of the United States. Operating on a non-profit cooperative plan, under a board of directors of Ecuadorians and Americans, the school is coeducational, nonsectarian, and bilingual. It offers a course of study from kindergarten through high school based on the essentials of the educational programs of Ecuador and of the United States.

The American School of Quito is one of 24 similar cooperative schools now operating in 15 Latin American republics. They form a part of the program for cooperation with Latin America which is sponsored by the Department of State through its Division of Libraries and Institutes. The Latin American school program is administered by the Inter-American Schools Service of the American Council on Education under a contract with the Department.

The Department of State and the Inter-American Schools Service set up the following guiding principles in connection with the school program in Latin America:

1. That North American-sponsored schools in Latin America have been established to supplement, rather than to compete with, the work and activities of national schools.
2. That the purpose of this service is to cooperate with North American-sponsored schools in their efforts to improve the educational programs offered to the communities which they serve. It is not its purpose to act as an agency to promote the interests of the United States, except as its activities result incidentally in strengthening confidence in North American institutions generally and in promoting mutual international understanding and respect.
3. That this service will be developed as a nongovernmental voluntary agency of coordination and cooperation for schools in Latin America having related interests. It will make available to eligible schools technical and professional advice and assistance, without attempting to determine their policies.

Under this program as administered by the Inter-American Schools Service, many services are made available to the American-sponsored schools, including the following: Recruiting of United States personnel to serve as administrators and teachers; technical and professional advice in connection with the school programs; information and help on accreditation and transfer of students; recommendations as to teaching materials and advice on financial problems. The Inter-American Schools Service maintains a file of the credentials of more than 500 United States educators who are available for service in Latin America. The program for cooperation with Latin America through the school project has grown in volume and in effectiveness since it was established in 1942.

The growth and success of the American School of Quito has been duplicated in many other communities.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Davis is director of the Inter-American Schools Services, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., and former Minister to Panama and Costa Rica.



The American School in Puebla, Mexico, which was founded in 1943 by a small group of Americans headed by Mr. William O. Jenkins, will open its school year in February 1949, in a new and modern building which was provided largely through the generosity of Mr. Jenkins. The American School in Monterrey, Mexico, which was organized in 1943, is housed in an adequate plant purchased through local contributions. The school has increased its enrollment from 49 to 300, and its high-school department was recently accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The American School of Mexico City, which has been operating for many years with the active financial and moral support of the American colony and of Mexican friends, recently moved its 1,400 students into its new plant built on an adequate campus near Chapultepec Park.

American-sponsored primary schools in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have grown rapidly in enrollment and in usefulness to the communities in which they are located. The American School in San José, Costa Rica, known as the Lincoln School, was established in 1944, largely with funds subscribed by Costa Ricans. That it has been successful is evidenced by the fact that its high school department was recently fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Four successful schools are operating in the Republic of Colombia. The sponsors of the school at Barranquilla recently raised funds locally and erected a modern school building. In Caracas, Venezuela, the American-sponsored cooperative school recently moved into its new building, which was erected at a cost of approximately \$300,000 from funds subscribed locally. Successful schools are also in operation in Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, and Brazil.

In addition to the American-sponsored cooperative community schools operating in Latin America there are two other types of American schools sponsored by United States organizations or citizens. The larger group of such schools is supported by United States Protestant and Catholic organizations. A smaller group is composed of company schools supported by United States commercial organizations operating in the other Americas. The Inter-American Schools Service also assists these schools by providing them with technical and professional advice and assistance in connection with their secular activities.

Over 60,000 Latin-American students are enrolled in the various types of American-sponsored schools in Latin America. Approximately \$6,000,000 received from local sources, in the forms of tuition and gifts, is spent annually in the operation of these schools. The contribution of the United States Government to the school program, in the form of grants for the employment of personnel in the community schools, and in the form of service to all schools, was only \$171,000 during the past fiscal year.

Scores of letters commending the cooperative American school program in Latin America have been received from officials and citizens of the countries in which the schools are located, from officials of the United States Government in those countries, and from patrons of the schools, both Americans and nationals. The following excerpts from these communications represent the general reaction to the school program:

The American Ambassador in one of the Central-American countries concludes a report on the activities of the American-sponsored school there with the statement:

"I should like to add that it is my sincere opinion that the cooperation which the United States Government is giving American schools is one of the most useful and vital phases of our entire program of cultural cooperation. Aid to such schools necessarily comes under the heading of a long-range pro-

gram for the promotion of mutual understanding, and there is nothing we are doing in this part of the world which is going to prove more fruitful over the years than this."

A United States citizen residing in Colombia, whose children are enrolled in one of these schools, makes the following comment:

"I feel that the school is one of the most important forces now operating in Bogota in the development of friendships between Colombia and the United States. My children have made firm friendships with their Colombian classmates. They play together and frequently visit one another's homes in addition to working together in the team-like spirit which is fostered by the school. Through this constant day-by-day meeting of children of two nationalities, each absorbs more than he realizes of the other's culture and develops a deep fondness for and understanding of the other."

A Latin-American patron of one of the American-sponsored schools in Colombia writes as follows:

"As a Colombian who has great faith in the cultural future of the American Continent based upon friendship and understanding between its peoples, I selected the Columbus School for my son because I am convinced that under the influence of a common education our children will become better acquainted, and their friendship will be more spontaneous upon discovering that their human interests are the same, irrespective of their distinct nationalities. This conviction has been fully confirmed by the intelligent program carried out in the Columbus School."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies commemorating the foundation of the American School in Quito, the President of Ecuador requested that the students and guests join in singing the national anthems of Ecuador and of the United States. This gesture interprets the spirit under which the American school program operates in Latin America.

[From the Elementary School Journal for October 1948]

#### SOME SIGNIFICANT EXPERIMENTS IN LATIN-AMERICAN EDUCATION

A beautiful new school building is being occupied this fall in Puebla, Mexico. It is designed in the traditional Mexican style, with a roof garden and patio, but its classrooms and other facilities are completely modern. The building stands on a hill near the edge of the city. In one direction it provides a clear view toward the church town of Cholula, and, beyond that, the towering snow-capped mass of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. In the other direction lies the city of Puebla with its light-colored buildings, the fortified hill, on which was fought the famous Battle of the Cinco de Mayo, and, in the distance, the great Malinche Mountain. In the early morning of a clear day, one may even see, many miles away, the peak of Orizaba, the highest mountain in Mexico.

The school which is thus located in this beautiful and dramatic setting is itself of considerable interest and significance. Its construction and occupation represent a new triumph in a broad program extending throughout Latin America and constitute another tangible symbol of that program's success. For the American school—or El Colegio Americano, as the Mexicans call it—is one of approximately 270 elementary and secondary schools in Latin America which are now being sponsored by United States citizens or organizations.

The story of these schools, and of the American school in particular, is the story of a broad educational endeavor whose history has extended over a number of years. It is, however, a story with which most American educators are unfamiliar. During the summer months of 1947, the writer took advantage of the opportunities afforded by an extended stay in Puebla, Mexico, to make first-hand inquiries and observations relating

to the facilities and administration of these schools operated under American sponsorship.

They were originated and sponsored in three ways.

The first, and largest, group are church-related and are supported by various denominations in the United States. The major American sponsoring groups are Presbyterian, Methodist, Adventist, Baptist, Catholic, and Episcopalian.

The second group are company schools, developed, sponsored, and supported by American industrial and commercial organizations which carry on their work at various locations in Latin America. These company schools are designed to provide education for the children of both imported American and indigenous native employees. (The word "American" will here be used in its popular rather than its exact sense.)

The third group are independent community schools which have been developed and administered by local boards of directors made up of Americans and nationals of the countries in which such schools are located. While they are autonomous and largely self-supported, some of these schools have had assistance from the American Council on Education to enable them to employ administrators and teachers from the United States. There are now 28 independent community schools operating in Latin America. The American School is one of them.

In 1947-48, approximately 60,000 students were enrolled in all 3 types of schools. About 3,000 of this number were the children of citizens of the United States, the balance being the children of nationals. The schools employed more than 500 United States citizens as administrators and teachers and were supported chiefly by tuition charges and local gifts, approximately \$6,000,000 having been obtained from these sources.

The methods of developing and supporting these schools are in marked contrast to those used by other countries. This fact is particularly true of the German schools, which had a rapid growth prior to the last World War. Even yet Americans find it hard to realize the extent to which German influence pervaded Latin America during the period between the two great wars. One method of infiltration was the establishment of schools supported and directed by the German Government. Frequently these schools were the best in the community and therefore attracted its ablest and most promising young people, who later rose to positions of authority and responsibility. More than one American educator who has voyaged to Latin-American countries with little command of Spanish or Portuguese has found it necessary to fall back on his reading knowledge of German in order to communicate with his hosts.

The German schools were used as centers for the spread of Nazi propaganda and the inculcation of the philosophy—and even the factual misinformation—on which that form of dictatorship rested. Earnest proponents of nazism either ran the schools or intimidated those who did. The American schools, on the other hand, have been concerned primarily with attempting to achieve sound educational objectives. Their very lack of a central controlling agency has made them diversified and responsive to the needs of their local communities. They could not be used as instruments for a unified program of propaganda. The determination of their programs has remained, for the most part, in the hands of their teachers and administrators.

Early in World War II, the United States Government realized that such schools had, for many years, been instrumental in the development of a better inter-American spirit. In 1942 the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs asked the American Council on Education to develop an association of these schools in Latin America and to establish an office to serve them.

This office was continued after the close of the war and is now known as the Inter-American Schools Service. It is still operated by the American Council on Education, acting now in conjunction with the Division of Cultural Cooperation of the United States Department of State. Its director is Mr. Roy Tasco Davis who, for 13 years, was American Minister to several Latin-American countries and who has had a deep interest in educational activities for many years. The committee in charge of the service includes E. D. Grizzell (chairman), Henry Grattan Doyle, Edgar J. Fisher, Willard E. Givens, Harold Benjamin, Dana G. Munro, Henry L. Smith, William C. Johnstone, and George F. Zook, ex officio.

In its operation the service observes the following principles:

1. That North American sponsored schools in Latin America have been established to supplement, rather than compete with, the work and activities of national schools.

2. That the purpose of this Service is to cooperate with North American sponsored schools in their efforts to improve the educational programs offered to the communities they serve. It is not its purpose to act as an agency to promote the interest of the United States, except as its activities result incidentally in strengthening confidence in North American institutions generally and in promoting mutual international understanding and respect.

3. That this Service will be developed as a nongovernmental, voluntary agency of coordination and cooperation for schools in Latin America having related interests. It will make available to eligible schools technical and professional advice and assistance, without attempting to determine their policies.

In line with these principles, the Service provides information and liaison, counseling of students and families, sponsorship of conferences, information and help on accreditation, and technical advice in connection with building programs, the securing of personnel, the offering of professional services, and the problems of financing. A more detailed statement concerning the functioning of the Service may be secured by writing to Mr. Davis at the offices of the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Each of the schools which the Service assists has its own particular problems, stresses, and achievements. None could be said to be typical. The description of the American school in Puebla may, however, give the readers of the Elementary School Journal an insight into the nature of the educational enterprises which are scattered so widely over two continents.

The American school was founded in 1943 by a small group of American citizens: Mr. William O. Jenkins, Dr. F. L. Meadows, Mrs. Paul Buntzler, Mr. Simon Utay, and Mr. Virgil Metcalfe. This group formed itself into a board and proceeded to undertake all the steps necessary to the creation of a new school. It was necessary to define the purpose of the school, convince their fellow citizens of its importance, and go through the innumerable details of securing a temporary location, finding a staff, putting the whole program into operation, and securing the necessary finances. Since the school's founding in 1943, there has been ample evidence of the effectiveness of the board's enthusiasm and labor.

The major development of the school has come since 1946 when the board, with the aid of the Inter-American Schools Service, secured the present administrative officers, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stockmeyer. Both of the Stockmeyers had had many years of experience in first-class American schools and brought to their work in Puebla a rich background of understanding concerning the philosophy and methods of education. In

addition, Mary Welles Stockmeyer had been a cofounder of the Anglo-American School in Bogotá, Colombia. Under their direction, the American School offers a complete elementary-school program, including a nursery school. There are three sections of grades I and II, two of grades III, IV, and V, and one each of grades VI, VII, and VIII. There is now a capacity enrollment of 304 children, but the new school will be large enough to accommodate 200 more.

About 96 percent of the students are Mexican nationals, the other 4 percent being made up of several nationalities. Virtually all the teachers are Mexicans. Most of the instruction is in English although it is necessary to use Spanish in some classes.

As would be the case with any American teachers who went to administer a school in a foreign land, the Stockmeyers have had to face and solve many problems. They have converted a former private home into a remarkably useful and flexible schoolhouse. They have had to adapt school routines to the Mexican daily schedule, which calls for work from 8:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., a long interval for dinner and sleeta, and a resumption of the day's activities for another 2 hours in the late afternoon. They have had to adhere scrupulously to the laws and regulations governing education, even to those which grew out of a different philosophy from that prevailing in the American school. They have had to provide ways to teach many children to speak and read English before their regular instruction could proceed. They have had to interpret standardized achievement examinations and other forms of evaluation and instruction in a situation widely different from those for which such devices were originally constructed. They have had to train Mexican teachers in a philosophy and methodology for which the instructors have sometimes had little previous preparation. They have had to supplement the children's reading materials from a library which, according to American standards, is highly inadequate.

The Stockmeyers feel that their efforts and their successes have been rewarding. They enjoy working with Mexican children and believe them to be more poised, responsive, and artistic than American children. The Stockmeyers have been thoroughly accepted by the community and share in its problems and enthusiasms. When their immigration status was threatened recently, the people of the community spontaneously used every means possible to remove the difficulty.

There are other tangible evidences of the success of the school. The new building, which will cost over 2,000,000 pesos, has been given by Mr. Jenkins, one of the board members. The scores on standardized tests have shown satisfactory progress. The social atmosphere of the school is different from that in most Mexican schools, which rely heavily on rote learning and reciting in unison. A large number of older children have entered the school—and have, incidentally, created some new difficulties because of the wide age span in some grades. The school's reputation is spreading, and a number of educators from both Mexico and the United States are visiting it. It has provided a resource for at least one American research worker who wished to compare the social development of American and Mexican children. There is great pressure on the school for admission, and the occasional suspension or dismissal of a student is always cause for great parental concern. There is already a nursery-school application for the admittance in February 1952, of a child who will not be born until late November 1948!

The new building will enable the school to increase its success, but it will not solve some of the problems which the Stockmeyers face. The meagerness of the library will continue to provide a real difficulty despite the aid of the Benjamin Franklin Library in

Mexico City. It will still be hard to find competent teachers who can teach in English. Mexico's economic problems are pressing, and they will make the financial problems of the school more difficult. There are, as well, all the other exigencies which are faced by every school and which tend to be accentuated when the school is a pioneering institution.

No one who is familiar with the American school, however, or with the other American schools in Latin America which it represents, can doubt that the importance of the task to be done will stimulate the local boards of directors and the teaching staffs of the schools to use their ingenuity and resources to preserve and expand these demonstrations of inter-American cooperation and democracy.

[From the Norwegian Information Service of June 4, 1949]

#### NORWAY-UNITED STATES SIGN FULBRIGHT ACCORD

On Wednesday, May 25, Norway and the United States signed an agreement under the Fulbright Act making \$1,250,000 in kroner available for the financing of a five-year cultural exchange between the two lands. The amount represents a portion of the credit due the United States for war-surplus material purchased by Norway.

Signing in Oslo took place at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs where American Chargé d'Affaires Henry S. Villard and Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard M. Lange signed for their respective lands. Three days later in Washington, D. C., Helge Sivertsen, Norwegian State Secretary for Church and Education met with the United States Board of Foreign Scholarships which formally approved the Norwegian program. Also present at this meeting in the United States Department of State was Norwegian Cultural Attaché Dr. Erling Christophersen.

Commenting on the two-way aspects of the program, Dr. Christophersen termed it a broad advance in strengthening ties between the two lands. "This is a real milestone," he said, "for everyone interested in expanding the channels of cultural exchange between Norway and the United States, and we nurture the greatest expectations for what this program can mean in the future. Though Norwegian kroner rather than dollars are involved—necessitating pretty much of a one-way movement of persons—the ultimate results will be truly reciprocal, in that ideas will be flowing in both directions.

#### IMPLEMENTS ATLANTIC PACT

"American teachers and professors will bring of their knowledge—knowledge in fields which may be less developed in Norway than in America. In return, American research scholars concluding a period of study in Norway, can bring back with them a broader insight into fields where Norway is far advanced, such as meteorology and social institutions.

"While the Fulbright program was conceived long before the North Atlantic Pact, its initiation—as far as Norway is concerned—coincides significantly with that of the pact, and serves to implement the cultural cooperation clause of the North Atlantic Treaty."

Under the new accord, increasing numbers of American professors, researchers, and students will be brought to Norwegian schools and institutions, and in certain respects the westward movement of Norwegian students, teachers, and technicians to the United States will be facilitated.

Particularly since the war, the exchange of persons between the United States and Norway has developed by leaps and bounds.

#### EXCHANGE ALREADY FAR ADVANCED

At the present time, about 600 Norwegian students are studying at American institu-



tions of higher learning, not to mention scores of technicians and trainees. By late summer some 700 American college youth will have spent 6 weeks at the University of Oslo Summer School for American Students—one of the largest institutions of its kind in Europe.

A board composed of four Norwegians and four Americans, with the United States Ambassador as honorary chairman, will administer the newly established fund. Norwegian members include Prof. Harald U. Sverdrup, director of the Polar Research Institute and head of the University of Oslo Summer School for American Students; Haakon Lie, secretary general of the Norwegian Labor Party; Helge Sivertsen, State Secretary for Church and Education; and Bjarne Bassøe, secretary general of the Norwegian Engineers Association. Ted Olsen, American press attaché in Norway; Dr. John Lund, American cultural attaché in Norway; Dr. Philip Boardman, managing director of the University of Oslo Summer School for American Students; and Harry B. Daggard, district director of American Overseas Airlines, comprise the American members of the committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to make a further brief statement. In the May 25 issue of the Summary of Developments of the Economic Cooperation Administration, on page 3, is an item entitled "Technical Assistance Program." Under the ECA, of course, we have carried on, to a limited extent, a program of bringing to the United States technical persons from various other countries. In the case to which I now refer, such persons have come to the United States from Britain, but they may come from any of the participating countries under the European recovery program. They are brought to the United States to learn our techniques, and so forth. The purpose is exactly the same as the purpose of the program for the exchange of students. I do not know how much money is required; but under the ECA program a small amount of money is allocated for that purpose. This program is a reaffirmation of the idea that we have attached value to this sort of activity in other fields. So I think it would be a great mistake to eliminate or even substantially to cripple this particular activity, because this program is applied at the proper place. In other words, it should be administered by the State Department, and should be an activity which will continue for many years. In fact, I think it will continue until a secure peace has been achieved, and I am unable to see any very clear signs that that is to be expected in the near future.

Mr. President, I believe that is all I wish to say at this time, except to point out that early in the debate the suggestion was made that we cannot say that the reduction recommended by the committee would cripple the program, because the amount recommended by the committee is more than the amount provided last year. I wish to emphasize that there are several items which have come into being in connection with the program only this year. In the first place, I may say I think the program last year was much too small, even without the newly added items. However, when we compare the undertakings under the Smith-Mundt bill for the ex-

change of students and the coming into operation of Public Law 584 and the extension to the Eastern Hemisphere of programs which were authorized under the Smith-Mundt bill, I think there is no doubt that this cut certainly must be considered one which cripples the program, as we expected it would develop when we passed the Smith-Mundt bill. I do not think the reasoning advanced for the making of the cut is at all logical. If the program had called for the expenditure of \$1,000,000, and if the appropriation had been increased this year to \$2,000,000, I suppose that would be said to be a tremendous increase in the appropriation for this purpose. In that case, Mr. President, all I can say is that I think the original appropriation would have been too small, just as the appropriation now is too small. I think this entire program is very much too small to meet the obligation we have assumed in other fields.

So I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I do not happen to be a member of the Appropriations Committee, so I am not aware of the process by which the committee arrived at the cut it recommends. I think it was Dante who said:

Give light, and the people will find the way.

From the discussion to which I have listened today, I have wondered whether the basis for the cut has been that the dollar has appreciated in purchasing power in recent months. It was only 6 or 7 months ago that we had evidence to show that the United States dollar was worth only 40 or 50 cents in terms of purchasing power. Another figure given us was, I believe, 54 cents. Now it is said that the United States dollar is worth 67 cents. So, Mr. President, if the cut recommended by the committee is based on the theory that the appreciation in the value of the United States dollar will permit the amount recommended by the committee to do the job, I think there is reason for the cut. On the other hand, if the cut is an arbitrary one, it would seem to me that we shall be missing the greatest arm which we have to bring to the people of Europe and the people of the rest of the world knowledge of the Americana, as it has been called, the way of life in America.

Personally, I feel that we can well reduce the military appropriations, although again I say that not being a member of the Appropriations Committee, I would not be able to present the facts in that connection; I should merely have to guess so far as that is concerned. So I think that matter must have the earnest consideration of the Appropriations Committee.

Americans want a balanced budget if it is humanly possible. This amount if spent to "give light" to the people may well operate to save \$1 for each dollar spent to "give light."

We are spending billions to feed the stomachs of Europe. Man does not live by bread alone. He is a thinking specimen. To live right, he must think right. And this program provides ideas for the mind of Europe.

Mr. President, I am satisfied that we have been missing the boat in many places because we have not been issuing the information which we should if we are to provide an antidote for what has been called the Russian propaganda. Everyone knows that a psychological war is now going on, not only abroad, but in the United States. Ideas are in conflict. Of course, on the world stage the great conflict is the one between Marxism and what may be called the American way of life. In Europe there are many persons who, because of their economic and mental condition, are targets for almost any kind of synthetic thinking. If the cut recommended by the committee is not based upon the thought that the recent appreciation in the value of the United States dollar will enable the smaller amount of money, as recommended, to do the job that was contemplated in connection with the budget request, I shall vote in favor of the adoption of the amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I was happy to associate myself with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] in the pending amendment to the committee amendment, by which the appropriation for the educational service would be increased to \$36,000,000; and I join the Senator from Vermont in his persuasive arguments in support of the recommended increase.

First of all, I should like to say, in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], that the decision to reduce the budgetary request from \$36,000,000 to \$32,000,000 in no wise reflects any contention on the part of the committee that \$32,000,000 will now buy the information services that \$36,000,000 was expected to buy. The increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, if any, did not contribute to that decision.

A study of the various restrictions of service which are going to take place, if Congress lacks the wisdom, in my opinion, to restore the amount to \$36,000,000, is set forth on pages 466 to 469 of the hearings on the bill, where we can specifically see, I may say in answer to the Senator from Wisconsin, precisely the type of information service which will be stopped entirely if we make what I consider to be the highly unjustifiable and unintelligent reduction in the appropriation as recommended by the committee.

Mr. President, in these days all of us should begin doing a little more realistic thinking about the problems we confront overseas. We all recognize that communism is on the move abroad. We all, in one way or another, have dedicated ourselves, our finances, and our talents, to doing something about aggressive communism. But when it comes to the practical job of meeting the challenge in an intelligent and effective manner, I think all of us can afford to reflect somewhat upon the procedures in which we find ourselves engaged.

As has been said earlier, one-half of the whole budget the President of the United States requests for the fiscal year 1950, or approximately \$21,000,000,000, is being requested directly or indirectly because there is such a thing loose in the

world as communism. As we prepare to spend some \$21,000,000,000 of our resources to fight communism, let us look at the strange, paradoxical, and in my opinion, utterly indefensible position in which this body finds itself. We propose to spend from \$15,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000 for guns, armament, and machinery with which to wage war, for ships and battleships and submarines. Then we expect to spend another \$1,000,000,000 for the purpose of buying weapons with which to kill people, such weapons to be shipped to foreign countries allied with us in the Atlantic pact. So about \$16,000,000,000 is proposed to be spent on death-dealing weapons under a military establishment program. Another \$5,000,000,000 or more we propose to spend in sending to European countries machinery, equipment, matériel, butter, bread, wearing apparel, tangible material for rehabilitating their economies. Yet in the most important sphere of the whole program, in the business of building friends by having people understand the American ideal, in the business of having the rest of the world know why we are spending \$21,000,000,000, we propose to spend the paltry sum of \$32,000,000; and then we wonder why we do not win the cold war. We wonder why it is necessary to spend the \$21,000,000,000.

Speaking of economy, Mr. President, the best economy this body can effect this week is to vote the full \$36,000,000 for the information program. I am convinced that every dollar slashed from that amount will cost us \$100, perhaps \$500, in additional costs for weapons, in additional costs for food, in additional costs for the ECA program, the Atlantic alliance program, and the military defense program of this country and of the free world.

I think we should recognize that in dealing with the onrushing menace of communism we can do one of three things. We can ignore the menace. We can go back to the stark days of complete isolationism. We can say there is not a menace, and if there is, it is not going to affect us; and, if it is likely to affect us, we are going to meet it at our shores, if we meet it at all. I do not know very many of my colleagues who believe in that. I do not know very many people of the country who believe in that. I do not believe anybody can build a very persuasive and logical argument in support of that position today.

Again, we can take a second course. We can say, "Yes, we are confronted with the very serious danger of communism. We propose to meet it with guns, we propose to meet it by making the hungry people of Europe less hungry, by giving homeless people in Europe houses in which to live, by enabling European industry to rehabilitate itself. We propose to meet it then by purely a materialistic approach and the assumption of a position which cannot be demonstrated to be true at any place in the world, at any place in history, namely, that we are going to buy permanent friendships by feeding hungry people. That wears out after a while. When we cease to satisfy the pangs of hunger, the flow of gratitude begins to become rather thin, after a

while. But there are those in America, who say, "Yes, we will spend \$21,000,000,000, and will fight the menace of communism in that way." In my opinion they are almost as completely in error as those who say, "We will deal with the problem by ignoring it."

There is a third approach, an approach which recognizes that in ideological warfare the place a man carries his ideals is in his mind, not in his stomach. It is the approach which recognizes that in a war of various policies of economics, various philosophies of government, if we are to win that kind of war, we must do it by convincing a man in his mind that our position is sound and right. We have, at long last, in this Congress, reluctantly accepted the idea that the place to work on an idea is in a man's mind. The Eightieth Congress, after long deliberation and much delay, reluctantly set in motion the Voice of America program. Then, with great parsimony and extreme caution, we appropriated an obviously inadequate fund to set it in motion.

The management in the State Department has made a great many corrections in a program which was pretty hard to justify on the basis on which it was formerly conducted. It has cleaned house of its personnel until nobody any more points a finger at this or that individual and says there is an un-American operative in the Voice of America set-up, or somebody is trying to sabotage freedom in that Department.

They have done a good job in the State Department, administratively, with inadequate funds, in putting the machine into motion, and we are just beginning to see some of the results. There are now in this country two Yugoslav aviators from behind the iron curtain. They flew out of Yugoslavia into this free land because they had heard about America on the Voice of America broadcasts. We have been using them to help to inform other persons living in the slave camps of Europe what freedom actually means, what it means to escape from that kind of prison. That illustration is multiplied with reference to almost every country behind the iron curtain. We witnessed the success of the elections in Italy, aiding, by the Voice of America in defeating the forces of Togliatti. We are tremendously aiding the program in France by circulating English-language editions of American newspapers, by the circulation of American magazines, and by the broadcasting of American programs. In other words, where we have permitted the program to function at all, it has succeeded.

Mr. President, I expect to support the ECA program, so, perhaps, it serves no good purpose to point out that ECA has failed to do as well as has the Voice of America program. It does not have nearly as much consistency of successful activity as has the Voice of America.

All that the Senator from Vermont and I ask is an appropriation of \$36,000,000. We are not asking for an appropriation of \$15,000,000,000, which the Military Establishment asks. We are not asking for \$5,000,000,000, which is the sum asked by ECA, and we are not asking for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000

to arm other nations. We are asking for \$36,000,000 in order to give the program an opportunity to function, for once, at full speed ahead. It has demonstrated that wherever it has been given an opportunity to operate, it has operated successfully. We must be realistic about it. We are members of the board of directors of the greatest business institution in the world. Perhaps if we followed a few more of the precepts of business it might be profitable from the standpoint of the taxpayers. For instance, if we were meeting here today as the board of directors of an American corporation, instead of the United States, considering how much money it might be proper to spend in advertising the product we have to sell, we would follow an altogether different rule of thumb from that which we have been following this afternoon.

I have prepared some figures in that connection. General Electric is a pretty well-known and well-established American institution, with annual sales of \$1,632,000,000. It spends for advertising \$11,772,000. In other words, it spends nearly 1 percent of its income for advertising.

Procter & Gamble spends 3.7 of its income for advertising.

The Reynolds Tobacco Co. spends 1.1 percent for advertising.

What are we asking the Senate to do? We are asking it to spend \$36,000,000. We propose to spend \$21,000,000,000 to fight communism with guns, with machinery, and with tangible shipments of merchandise. In asking for \$36,000,000 we are asking the Government to spend in ideological warfare, working on the minds of men, less than 1 percent, or approximately one-sixth of 1 percent, to be exact, of the military and foreign budget. Under the ECA program, of the \$6,000,000,000 we are proposing to spend in Europe this year, if we spend \$36,000,000, it would amount to one-half of 1 percent of the total in telling Europe and the world the reason why we are spending the other 99.50 percent.

I submit that we should either do this work intelligently or we should take the burden off the backs of the American taxpayers. If we propose to spend \$6,000,000,000 for ECA, we should well spend somewhere near what is required to tell the recipients and their neighbors what we have in mind in spending such terrific amounts in Europe.

We have already heard from the Senator from Arkansas figures which I had expected to quote, indicating that the Russians are spending 10 times the amount we propose to spend in telling Europe why we are spending \$6,000,000,000. I think we are not properly meeting our challenge as representatives of the people when we take from the taxpayers \$6,000,000,000 and spend it in Europe and give the Russians the almost exclusive privilege of telling the European nations what the money is being sent there to do. That is what is happening, and that is what will continue to happen until we vote for an adequate appropriation for the Voice of America program. I do not think \$36,000,000 is adequate. If I had been offering the amendment alone, I would have had it



provide for at least \$50,000,000. I would gladly support an amendment to spend even \$100,000,000, and I could defend it on the basis of economy, because, if we should spend \$100,000,000, we would be working on the minds of the people of Europe in an ideological warfare, instead of trying to reach their minds through their stomachs. We would be going directly to the source, and we could reduce expenditures for military preparedness by billions of dollars because of the adequacy of our information program.

Mr. President, I want to be specific about this question. We have been considering the idea that we can reduce the appropriation by three or four million dollars without hurting anyone; that we can cut it from \$36,000,000 to \$34,000,000 in the House of Representatives, without injuring anyone, and that we can cut it further in the Senate, and not deprive the Nation of some of the eyes, some of the ears, and some of the powers of projection we need in order to serve as intelligent defenders of freedom.

What will happen if we reduce the amount by \$2,000,000? Let me point out specifically some of the things that will happen. It will mean that broadcasting which we had expected to start in the fiscal year 1950, in the Finnish language and in the Ukrainian language, on the borders of Russia, cannot be begun. In other words, in one of the hottest spots of the ideological warfare, because we would save in that particular connection \$200,000, we pull down the flag and surrender that front to the Communists, and then wonder why they continue to push in our direction. That information is found in the report which the committee itself has placed before us. If we do not vote to restore this money, we vote to discontinue the contest with communism, through the radio, in one of the touchiest spots in the whole world conflict.

What else will happen if we reduce this amount? Considering the matter of publications, it was expected that we would establish a press service and a magazine to try to recapture some friends for America among the Arab countries, where, of late, we have been losing ground from the standpoint of friendly relationships. It has been hoped we could send out a little magazine containing information on what America is, what it means, and what our ideals are. That magazine was to be circulated among the Arab countries in order to revive, if we can, the former friendly relationships existing between those people and ourselves. We want to do it, because we think it is important to have friends, and we want to do it because Arab oil is important to our international defense. But we cannot do it unless we restore this money which has been cut from the appropriation, because it is proposed to save \$75,000 by eliminating that program. Saving that \$75,000 may cost us hundreds of millions of dollars in the next 2 years, unless somehow or other we can maintain relationships with the Arab countries which will not be prejudicial to us and our interests in the tremendous oil deposits of

Saudi Arabia and other countries in that area.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Fulbright] spoke very eloquently and very effectively with regard to what will happen because we are saving \$275,000 by discontinuing aid to Robert College and to the American University at Beirut. It means that if we make that saving, instead of training young students in the Middle East, in Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, and Iraq, instead of training them, under American professors, to speak and read the English language, and training them to understand American governmental and economic ideals, they will have to look elsewhere for their training, because in saving \$270,000,000 we stop a program there which has been operating successfully for years.

We go further, Mr. President, we terminate a program with Latin America which for almost 10 years has produced virtually miraculous results. I challenge the administrators of ECA to show how and where, with all the billions they have spent, they have been able to create atmospheres of friendly relations with the countries with which they have been dealing which will measure up with the atmosphere of friendly relations established with the Latin-American Republics, where it has been almost wholly a question of education and student exchange, where we are spending nickels in comparison with the ECA spending thousands of dollars. I say that reluctantly, because I expect to support ECA, but I say it because it is so important, in my opinion, that we begin facing up to the facts, and not be deceived that we are going to buy friendship exclusively by giving bread to men to put in their stomachs, guns to carry on their shoulders, and rails with which to build railroads, and other things with which to develop economic enterprises. We have only ourselves to condemn if in our shortsightedness we believe that the world lives by bread alone, and that the place to attack in ideological warfare is in a man's major intestine instead of working with his head and his mind.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. First, I wish to compliment the Senator on his description of the program, but I desire to emphasize that in the Latin-American program our expenditure is only \$171,000, and in the same program \$6,000,000 of local funds are expended. There is nowhere in any of these programs a comparable contribution of any foreign country for the maintenance of a program of the sort we are discussing. In most of the countries we pay all the freight. We pay a much greater percentage in maintaining the United Nations, or any activity of that kind. I think this is almost a unique opportunity for us to participate in a program where there is such efficiency.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is right. As he well knows, if we are permitted to continue this program with the Far East and the Middle East, the same conditions as to contributions from private sources are going to be met.

I should like to mention some of the specific losses we are going to suffer if we follow this reduction. One either favors the program to the extent of being willing to vote the money to operate it or he is in favor of stopping the program. In its wisdom—and I commend the subcommittee—it has to take the estimates of what is going to happen if they save this \$2,000,000. So we know for what we vote. We have not anything to hide behind. We are either voting for an exchange program of students or against it. We are either voting for an adequate radio-broadcast program or against it. We are either voting to provide adequate information to the Arab countries or voting against it.

Let us consider the matter of student exchange. It is proposed to save \$100,000 in that. If we save that money, it means that we cannot start at all this year the student-exchange program under Public Law 402 with many European countries or the Far East. It will mean that we will have drastically to curtail it with Latin-American countries, where it has been operating successfully for so many years.

Mr. President, those are serious considerations when one realizes the loss it will mean to the whole program for world rehabilitation, and the measly little \$4,000,000 we are to save by cutting this particular function in an international budget totaling well over \$5,000,000,000.

It means, further, that we are not going to be able to carry out the programs of interchange of Government technicians and experts with the Far East. We are going to have to reduce them, especially with European countries, and circumscribe them with Latin America.

Here is a program which, on a dollar basis, has paid greater dividends than anything America has ever done in its history from the standpoint of improving international relations. I am willing to compare 1 year of student exchanges with any continent in the world, with all of the international conferences which have been held under the banner of the United Nations up to the present, from the standpoint of improving international relations and cementing the ties that make for peace.

About 2 weeks ago I had the privilege, at the Pan American Building, of addressing what they called the Latin-American Trainee Seminar, a hundred young Latin-Americans, governmental officials—bureaucrats, we would call them—who have been in this country from 3 to 9 months studying techniques in various American departments and bureaus, getting acquainted with the people of our own country, finding out the difference between a good bureaucrat and a bad bureaucrat, trying to find out how to do those things which are good and to refrain from doing those which are bad.

At the concluding session, at which I was privileged to speak, there irradiated from every quarter a respect for all things American, which money simply cannot buy. It is certain that in the years ahead those youngsters will come into increased importance in their own

governments, and it is of great and tremendous significance to us all that they have a friendly relationship with this great country of ours.

It is now proposed to extend that to Europe. It is proposed to say to the people on whom we expect to spend a billion dollars for arms, five billion dollars for food, and around whom we expect to throw the mantle of defense of a \$15,000,000,000 American defense establishment, that we propose to spend \$200,000 in really cultivating respect and admiration of the people in government who count the most by setting up an exchange program. In a few minutes Members of this body are going to be permitted to vote to support that program or defeat it, because if we do not get the additional money it cannot be put into operation with Europe and Asia.

Mr. President, I think it is of tremendous importance. I think the vote we are about to cast has as great a significance in terms of permanent peace as any we will be permitted to cast in this session of the Congress. For that reason I am concerned that Members of this body understand thoroughly what they are called upon to do.

I was impelled to make these remarks by the statement made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], who preceded me, who said—and I would concur with him—that if all we are to do is to reduce the appropriation because we can buy as much information this year with less money as we did last year with more money, he, too, would go along. That is why I wanted to point out what is proposed. It is proposed that we sacrifice and amputate great segments of the program. It is proposed to do it in complete defiance of every objective student who has studied the program in operation. In writing the Smith-Mundt bill we put in it the provision that there should be an advisory committee on information and another advisory committee on education. We provided that its members should be selected without regard to partisanship, and they have been so selected. We provided that they should make recommendations to the Congress and to the State Department on the manner in which the program is being administered. We provided that they should tell the State Department what corrections they wanted to have made, and report to Congress on the recommendations they had made to the State Department. That has been done.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. My previous inquiry was whether or not with the reduced amount, as it is proposed to be cut, in view of the increased purchasing power of the dollar, as I showed, we would be able to fulfill the plan or plans we had in mind. The Senator's conclusion, as I understand, is that despite the increased purchasing power of the dollar the amount proposed to be appropriated will not do the job?

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is exactly correct. If the appropriation is re-

duced, the increasing purchasing power of the dollar will not enable the State Department to do the job it has projected as the minimum which has to be done if we are going to get our program across to the people of the world and win this cold war.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Was the budget estimate of \$36,000,000 submitted to the President in November?

Mr. MUNDT. I am not sure, but I presume it was submitted to the President in November or December. That is the customary time for such submission to be made.

Mr. WILEY. Is there any evidence in the record to show on what basis the Appropriations Committee has made this cut? What is the reason for the committee making the cut?

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator will find the specific parts of the program the committee expect to delete set forth in the hearings beginning on page 466. The committee's reason is the same reason the Senator from Wisconsin has and the same reason I have for voting for economy, which is that we must economize. I concur in that idea. I have voted for a great many of the proposals for horizontal 5-percent cuts, and the Senator from Wisconsin has also voted for them. If this over-all bill is submitted to a 5-percent horizontal cut I shall also vote for such a cut. But I do not want the big cut to be made at the one place in the program where it would result in losing large segments of peace at cheap or small cost. I do not want the cut made at the place where it will mean that we must continue spending vast amounts in preparation for war. I do not want the cuts to be made at the place where we are fighting ideological wars. I do not want to cut our effort in the cold war so we have to face the necessity of fighting a hot, shooting war.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have been greatly concerned for years over the fact that we have acted on the theory that we could gain friendship, gain allies in fact and in spirit, simply by making material contributions to them. The Senator has made a wonderful address, and I compliment him on it. This is my question: Is it the Senator's conclusion, as I understand, from all the evidence in the record, that if the proposed cut is made, these very vital sources of information and mental health to other nations will be done away with?

Mr. MUNDT. Not entirely done away with. They will, however, be definitely crippled. It will mean that insofar as we are waging an ideological war in Finland is concerned we quit. It will mean that we will not make any effort to get the Voice of America broadcast over to the people of the Ukraine in a language which they can understand. So it will mean in certain areas that we surrender to communism, as the State Department has already surrendered to communism, I might add, in China. We will then be surrendering to communism in other ways and for different reasons and for

different causes. I do not think we are ever going to whip communism by surrendering to it in the place where the battle is the hottest.

Why the committee particularly selected those cuts to be made I do not know, but I simply show the record of what the committee has inserted in the hearings.

As I began to say before the present colloquy took place, every objective observer of the program has asked for more adequate funds so that this job can be more completely and expeditiously carried out. The time to fight an ideological war is while there is still a chance to win. That is why we should get into this program in a big way now. We can still win. It is not enough to say, "Let us drive in low gear or in second gear for three or four or more years, and after a while we will appropriate more money." It is easier to keep a country out of the clutches of communism than to bail it out once it has gone behind the iron curtain. So I am interested in fighting this thing out when we have a chance now to win in these great areas of the world.

The commissions we have appointed, one headed by the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Erwin D. Canham, and another headed by the president of a great southern university, Harvie Branscomb, both say we need additional funds to do this job successfully now. All Senators have received telegrams and letters from prominent educators in their States or their neighborhoods urging them to support this increase in funds so we can put the educational program into operation on an effective scale without further delay.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. What limitation would the Senator place on this program?

Mr. MUNDT. What limitation would I place upon the program?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. As I said a little earlier, if I were able simply to wave a magic wand and appropriate for this cause the money I think we could adequately use, I would suggest \$100,000,000 next year.

Mr. McCARRAN. How much?

Mr. MUNDT. One hundred million dollars next year. I should like to advocate \$50,000,000 at once. I joined in offering the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont which calls for \$36,000,000, because that was the budget estimate. I would take the additional funds either from the money expected to be appropriated for arms under the Atlantic Pact, or else from ECA, so there would be no extra cost to the American taxpayer.

Mr. McCARRAN. Why would not the Senator ask for \$1,000,000,000?

Mr. MUNDT. I would not ask for \$1,000,000,000 because I think that the spending of \$100,000,000 would obviate the necessity of asking for \$1,000,000,000. It would make the need for such a great amount improbable. We do not need \$1,000,000,000.



Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator used the word "improbable."

Mr. MUNDT. I do not think we would need \$1,000,000,000. I think \$100,000,000 is as much money as we would need.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator kindly tell the Senate of the United States why we would need \$100,000,000 and how it could be expended?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. We know what we expect to do with \$36,000,000. One hundred million dollars is a little less than three times that much.

Mr. McCARRAN. Do not avoid the question.

Mr. MUNDT. I am not avoiding it. I am leading up to my answer.

Mr. McCARRAN. How could the agency expend \$100,000,000 when it asked for only \$50,000,000 from the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes, and it received an estimate from the Bureau of the Budget of only \$36,000,000. I would suggest that the way they spend it would be to step up the broadcasting program.

Mr. McCARRAN. What part of the project?

Mr. MUNDT. Step up the broadcasting program.

Mr. McCARRAN. What part of the project would the Senator step up?

Mr. MUNDT. I would step up the broadcasting to all the countries behind the iron curtain and in the Russian environment.

Mr. McCARRAN. No, what part of the project—never mind the countries—what part of the project would the Senator step up?

Mr. MUNDT. The Voice of America broadcast emanating from New York.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Voice of America is divided into five or six projects. Which one of those projects would the Senator step up?

Mr. MUNDT. I would step up the direct program beamed by short wave from the New York studios to the countries of Europe, by 300 percent, to try to cover Russia and its satellites.

Mr. McCARRAN. That has already been stepped up. That project is already going on.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; but the Senator asked, "If you had three times more money, what would you step up?" I would step up the program three times more.

Mr. McCARRAN. Three times more where?

Mr. MUNDT. Three times more in reaching the people.

Mr. McCARRAN. Where?

Mr. MUNDT. In every country, but the United States, in languages which the people of those countries can understand.

Mr. McCARRAN. In every country. And where the people can understand what?

Mr. MUNDT. In a language that they can understand.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me ask the Senator another question.

Mr. MUNDT. I have not finished answering the Senator's previous question. I have not gotten the \$100,000,000 spent.

Mr. McCARRAN. Would the Senator from South Dakota ask for the broadcasting of the following news letter:

[From Foreign Service section news letter (for information of missions and not for publication)]

C. F. M. AGENDA; CUT IN ECA FUNDS; ATOM INQUIRY

David Lillenthal, ECA Chairman, is under fire again for alleged mishandling of investigation into missing 4 grams of uranium at Argonne laboratory. Critics also assail admission of Communist sympathizers to Commission's fellowship program.

Senator HICKENLOOPER, ranking Republican member of Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy, demands Lillenthal's ouster, says, "Our atomic program is suffering from equivocation, misplaced emphasis, and waste."

Two years ago Lillenthal was subjected to similar ordeal when Senate was considering his appointment to head Commission. His confirmation was in doubt for long time as critics challenged his qualifications and hinted at pro-Communist leanings.

Would the Senator want to spend \$2,000,000,000 on that?

Mr. MUNDT. I would not spend \$2,000,000,000 on that.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is what the Senator talked about.

Mr. MUNDT. I think that is perfectly legitimate news to be broadcast to the world, because it is one of the things that is occurring over here. I see nothing wrong with broadcasting it. I see considerable wrong in the conditions which give rise to the necessity of broadcasting such information; but since the information is there, I see no reason why it should not be broadcast.

There is another place where we are going to reduce the activities if the cuts go through. If we had \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 I should like to see carried on in a big manner a program which it was hoped to carry on in a small manner, but which is going to be entirely eliminated if we do not get the increase. I refer to the broadcasting of packaged programs over foreign radio stations, on their own wave bands and in their own language, so that we can increasingly reach the people of those countries.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota if he does not think it would be a wholesome thing for the people behind the iron curtain to know that in America public officials can be called to account by Members of Congress, or by any other citizen. Does not the Senator believe that the people behind the iron curtain would think it would be a grand thing to live in a country—we know, they do not live in such a country—where public officials can be called to account for their public acts?

Mr. MUNDT. I certainly think so. I see nothing at all wrong with broadcasting the information concerning the current unpleasantness with David Lillenthal.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that this news item did not go behind the iron curtain. It went to the embassies. It was a misstatement of fact all the way through.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just one point in answer to that observation?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I think there is a great deal wrong with the way the Voice of America program has been handled in the past. I think there is no question about that.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is exactly why we do not want them to spend billions of dollars when \$32,000,000 would suffice.

Mr. BALDWIN. It is not the suggestion of the junior Senator from Connecticut that they spend billions of dollars. The position which the junior Senator from Connecticut takes is that this program ought to have adequate funds, and that it ought to be carefully administered. The fact that mistakes have been made in the past does not seem to me to warrant discontinuing the program. The idea of the program is fundamentally sound. We must make it effective. The point to which the Senator from South Dakota is speaking, and the point to which the junior Senator from Connecticut speaks, is that here is a vitally effective way of dealing with a foreign ideology; and we want to do the best job we can in that particular field.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will one of the Senators who has the floor yield to me?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have the floor. As an inexperienced Senator I do not want to lose the floor to a more experienced Senator. I yield with the understanding that I may continue to hold the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. Before the Senator concludes, will he kindly state to the Senate how this program is effective? Will he state that it is absolutely effective? If he does, he will do more than the Secretary of State dared to do.

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be happy to go into that question.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota whether he is sure that the instance brought out by the Senator from Nevada relates to the Voice of America program. As I heard him, he seemed to be quoting a news letter from the State Department for the information of missions, and not for publication. I doubt if the Senator from Nevada is talking about the Voice of America. Regrettably, what the State Department tells its missions is an internal affair. But that is an entirely different question.

Mr. MUNDT. The first time the Senator from Nevada mentioned the item, I gathered that he was reading from a radio script; but the second time I believe he said that it was an intradepartmental communication between the home office and our embassies abroad, in which case it would not be a part of the Voice of America program.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Inasmuch as the right of the Senator in charge of the bill to make the statement has been challenged, let me say that this entire bulletin comes under the Voice of America program. The excerpts which I read to the Senator were excerpts from a bulletin which is issued as a part of the Voice of America program.

Mr. MUNDT. But it is not broadcast. The Senator stated that the item was not broadcast behind the iron curtain.

Mr. McCARRAN. No. It was sent to the embassies.

Mr. MUNDT. By telegraph or by radio.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; but it all comes under this particular item, with respect to which the Senator is now advocating an increase from \$32,000,000 to \$36,000,000.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; but the extension I wish to see made is not an increase in the amount of wordage sent by the State Department to our embassies, but an increase in the number of broadcasts sent through the Voice of America to the countries behind the iron curtain, and on this side of the iron curtain.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator tell the American public that the program is reaching behind the iron curtain?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. If the Senator says that it is, he is saying more than former Secretary Byrnes said, and more than Secretary Acheson, or anyone else connected with the program has stated to the Appropriations Committee. I shall be glad to have the Senator state where the program has been effective, who received it, who listened to it, and what kind of effect it had.

Mr. MUNDT. A little earlier this afternoon I mentioned the specific case of two Yugoslav aviators who came to this country after listening to the Voice of America broadcast in Yugoslavia. There were two specific illustrations, which the Senator did not hear. Since he wants additional information of a specific nature, let me read a letter from Europe, dated May 2. For obvious reasons, which will be apparent as I read excerpts from the letter, I cannot give the name of the writer of the letter. However, the letter comes from a man who has been listening to the Voice of America broadcasts in that area of the world which I am exceedingly desirous that we reach.

TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA:

DEAR FRIENDS: We Russians from the Soviet Union follow all your broadcasts very attentively.

These broadcasts are most necessary to the Soviet people who are still on the other side of the iron curtain, held in the vice of the Bolshevik government headed by the bandit Stalin.

You don't realize what an immense role is played by your seemingly insignificant Voice. We have just come from there, and we ourselves were among those who tried eagerly to catch every word of the free radio that brought truthful information from the West.

I remember the broadcasts of the German radio during the war which carried information and criticism of the Bolshevik Politbureau. Of course, listening to these broadcasts in the Russian language was strictly forbidden on pain of punishment, including death. You will not believe me, of course, but I witnessed myself how a man happened to tune in music, a Soviet song, and as he listened to it the song was suddenly followed by a talk in Russian about the Stalin regime and the crimes inspired by the Politbureau which are committed in the Soviet Union. The man was caught listening to this by an agent of the third section of the NKVD attached to the army, and was immediately shot by a firing squad as an enemy sympathizer, so that others would not be tempted to listen to foreign radio.

He points out how he and his friends and neighbors behind the iron curtain listen to these radio broadcasts.

Mr. Eric Johnston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, reports that on a recent trip to Russia he spoke to many people in Russia who had been listening to the Voice of America program. When I was in Russia I talked with Russians far from Moscow who listened to the program. I helped to distribute some of the copies of Amerika, an English language magazine published in Russia by our State Department.

I am not trying to point out that there is complete freedom of distribution of this information behind the iron curtain, but I do point out that we are getting through the iron curtain. The best and most convincing testimony to that effect, it seems to me, comes from the fact that our monitoring of the Russian programs indicates that a large percentage of them is devoted to answering the statements that are made in the American broadcasts to Russia. The Russians devote a large part of their programs to that purpose—not just to waste their time, but to try to convince the people in Russia that what we say in our broadcasts is not true.

As I have pointed out, those who have investigated this program have explained that money spent for this purpose produces, in term of peace and security, many, many times, in amount and in volume, what is obtained from the other programs and in connection with the other purposes for which we spend money overseas. Just recently the brother of a distinguished Member of the Senate, with whom I served for many years on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, JOHN DAVIS LODGE, returned from Europe. In the past few weeks he issued a report of what he saw over there. On page 23 of the report he refers to the \$36,000,000 which the Senator from Vermont and I, and the other Senators who join in sponsoring the amendment, request this body now in its good judgment and in the name of economy to appropriate before it is too late, before we have to appropriate hundreds of billions of dollars in war; and thus we ask the Senate to appropriate now a few extra millions of dollars in peace, to meet the challenge. Mr. LODGE says:

This figure is insufficient, if this aspect of our foreign policy is to be vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. President, I do not wish to consume further of the time of this patient and generous body. I am very earnest about this matter. I have worked on it now for nearly 3 years. I have studied it in every country behind the iron curtain and in every country on this side of the iron curtain. I know with what reluctance we engaged upon a program of this kind in the first place; but I also know that we cannot escape this ideological war. Someone is going to win it. Either we are going to have to surmount communism, or else we shall have to surrender to it. Either we are going to control it and curtail it in peace, or we are going to have to defeat it in war. Time is running through the hour glass very rapidly.

In an ideological war, in my opinion, we need to place more emphasis on the kind of mechanism which can reach a man's mind, and less emphasis on the kind that deals solely with his body or his stomach.

So I am happy to be associated with the Senator from Vermont, the Senator from Maine, and the Senator from Arkansas in asking for this slight increase, so that we can put into operation all of the facets of this program, can get all of it going, and can begin to obtain, while yet there is time, the dividends which flow from an intelligent effort to win friends abroad and convince them of the true purpose of the mighty multibillion-dollar expenditures which we are compelled to make.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 42. An act for the relief of Ellen Hudson, as administratrix of the estate of Walter R. Hudson;

S. 146. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of J. N. Jones, and others;

S. 147. An act for the relief of H. Lawrence Hull;

S. 165. An act for the relief of William F. Thomas;

S. 189. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Florence Benolken;

S. 408. An act for the relief of the estate of William E. O'Brien;

S. 782. An act for the relief of William S. Meany;

S. 835. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to James Madison Burton;

S. 836. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Clarence M. Scott;

S. 837. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Irene Scott Bassett;

S. 948. An act for the relief of Mickey Balne;

S. 1036. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lavantia Pearson;

S. 1037. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Virginia Pearson;

S. 1038. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Ethel M. Pearson George;



S. 1040. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Leah L. Pearson Louk;  
S. 1057. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Kathleen Doyle Harris;

S. 1058. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to June Scott Skoog; and

S. 1142. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Pearl Scott Loukes.

#### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3005. An act to regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of the Government; and

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in which June 6, 1949, occurs as Patrick Henry Week in commemoration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the death of Patrick Henry.

#### CONTINUATION OF NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3967) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McGRATH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McGRATH, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McGRATH subsequently said: Mr. President, early in the day the Chair appointed me, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] conferees on the part of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 3967) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950. I now ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] be excused from further service as a conferee on that bill, and that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] be appointed in his place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], for himself, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], to the committee amendment on page 21, in line 12.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hendrickson	Mundt
Anderson	Hill	Murray
Baldwin	Hoey	Myers
Brewster	Hunt	Neely
Bricker	Ives	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Jenner	Pepper
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Chapman	Kem	Schoeppel
Connally	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Kilgore	Sparkman
Donnell	Knowland	Taft
Douglas	Long	Taylor
Downey	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McCarran	Thye
Ellender	McCarthy	Tydings
Ferguson	McClellan	Vandenberg
Flanders	McFarland	Wherry
Fulbright	McGrath	Wiley
Gillette	McKellar	Williams
Graham	McMahon	Withers
Green	Malone	Young
Gurney	Martin	
Hayden	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I have noticed with interest that the amount in the pending bill as passed by the House has been decreased by the Senate committee in the sum of \$12,833,821. This is the first time within my recollection, since I have been a Member of this body, that a bill coming from the House has been decreased in the report of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I congratulate the able chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada, and the committee on this accomplishment. It is sometimes said in a spirit of disparagement that this body attempts to secure its position as the upper House by "upping" every appropriation bill that comes from the House. I know that no Senator wants distinction acquired in such a way. I think it is a matter of congratulation for the entire Senate that the pending bill has been reported in this way.

Sometimes I doubt whether many of us, or at least all of us, appreciate the burden the taxes required to finance appropriation bills impose upon the American people. The people are particularly restive now owing to the fact that they are asked to pay in many cases wartime taxes in time of peace.

I recently received from a woman in my State a letter which it seems to me expresses this idea so well that I am going to take the time of the Senate to read it. It is not very long. It is a letter from Mrs. Amazon Miller, who lives in Kansas City, Mo. She has written me under date of June 1, as follows:

Mr. JAMES P. KEM,

Kansas City, Mo.

MY DEAR MR. KEM: The war is over, but the 20-percent Federal excise tax goes on

forever. Will the women of America have to face this burden indefinitely? Or can we depend on our Congressmen to do something about this excessive tax?

Cleansing creams, hand creams, deodorants and baby preparations are a necessity and not a luxury in every household. As for luggage and pocketbooks, are we supposed to carry our needs in a knapsack over our backs?

All during the war, I shivered and shook in a cloth coat, because I will not pay an excessive tax of 20 percent on a fur coat.

It is high time that the excise tax be repealed. As a representative of the people, you are in the position to oppose and hasten the legislation of repealing such an unjust and discriminatory bill.

This has gone on long enough, let's have some action.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) AMAZON MILLER.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

I dare say every Member of this body receives, and, has been receiving, for some time, similar letters. I hope the Appropriations Committee has set a pattern which will be followed in bills to be reported during the remainder of the session. I indulge the hope that other subcommittees of the Senate Appropriations Committee will be inspired to emulate this admirable performance.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to make but a brief statement concerning the pending amendment. There was a sharp difference of opinion in the committee concerning the Voice of America program. I am disclosing no official secrets when I say there was a motion to eliminate it completely. There was also a motion to reduce the figure below the House figure. I made a fight for more than was reported by the committee. In that fight I had the assistance of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. Through our joint efforts we received some valuable concessions in the committee for the program. We are not appropriating all the money the State Department requested. We are perhaps not appropriating all it could use to good advantage in the international cooperative effort. But I made my fight in the committee, and, as I say, we received some valuable concessions, and I feel in honor bound to stand by the committee in what has been done.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In order to bring out more clearly what the Senator has just stated, the Senator from Virginia urged very strongly, did he not, the inclusion of \$514,000 for radio antennas in this country, which the Department considered the most vital matter eliminated by the House?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Virginia did. But I did not like specifically to mention what I did, and it is very kind of my colleague from Massachusetts to give me credit for working in the committee for the item which the State Department wanted above all else, namely, new transmitters which could beam programs to the specific spots at which the Department wanted them to land, and not to diffuse them all over a great

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many different foreign-language countries.

Mr. President, we gave full consideration to all the testimony presented to us. We notified the State Department of proposed reductions and got the Department to allocate them. The bill which is presented today is allocated on the basis recommended by the State Department itself, assuming that only so much would be the total amount.

I personally feel that we have not "hamstrung" the program. I personally feel that a very effective use can be made of it on the basis the committee has recommended.

Naturally, Mr. President, I appreciate the kind reference made by the Senator from Missouri when he said that this is the first bill which the Appropriations Committee has reported the total of which is below that recommended by the House. Certainly we do not want to add to a prospective deficit more than we have to add.

For those reasons, Mr. President, I shall stand by the committee with reference to this bill, and I hope very much that the other Senators will do likewise.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I come before the Senate with this bill in deep humiliation. I hope this bill will start a new trend in this body. Any Senator who comes before the Senate with a bill reducing the amount allowed by the other branch of the Congress, naturally comes with humiliation.

This bill contains a curtailment of nearly \$13,000,000. I am in hope that we may from now on look to a curtailment of appropriations, so that some day we may be able to say to the people of America that, representing them in the Congress of the United States, we have curtailed all unnecessary expenditures to the best of our ability.

Mr. President, we dealt in extreme fairness with the departments in the formulation of this bill. As soon as the subcommittee had studied the bill and had heard all the testimony, the chairman of the subcommittee made suggestions for a curtailment. The staff of the committee called upon the respective agencies of the Government involved, the State Department, and the Department of Commerce, and asked them, if such and such a curtailment were effected, how they would allocate the cuts. Do not misunderstand me. Do not think for a moment they were asked to agree with the curtailment we were about to effect. They were asked, "How will you put the curtailments into effect?"

We received a report from the State Department which I think it would be proper to read to the Senate. In other words, if we curtailed \$2,000,000 under the amount the House had appropriated with reference to this particular program, which I choose to term the "Voice of America," the State Department reported, under the caption of Office of Director, International Information, \$10,000 would be curtailed, which would give them \$214,534 to carry on for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Radio broadcasting, domestic activities, No. 1, supervision and production of radio programs,"

they would curtail \$248,631, leaving them a balance for the fiscal year 1950 of \$3,413,408.

Under the head of "Press and publications, domestic activities, No. 1, teacher news program," consisting of air bulletins, mission service material, special articles, magazine reprints, technical news letters, and so forth, they would curtail \$20,251, leaving them a balance for the fiscal year 1950 of \$240,909.

Under the head of "Photographic program, production of plastic profiles, feature photographs, and visual display materials," they would curtail \$31,974, leaving them a balance for the year 1950 of \$641,611.

Under the head of "Daily news services to overseas missions, production of the Wireless Bulletin and the European and Middle East press transmissions," they would curtail \$22,775, leaving them a balance of \$727,527. This is the Department of State suggesting these curtailments in response to the request of the Committee on Appropriations.

Under the head of "Cost of USIE mission staffs overseas," they would curtail \$100,000, leaving them a balance of \$3,538,688 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Motion pictures" and the subhead "General program," they would curtail \$30,000, leaving them a balance of \$354,176 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Foreign versions," they would curtail \$120,000, leaving them a balance of \$338,304 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Cost of USIE mission staffs overseas," they would curtail \$50,000, leaving them a balance of \$2,278,315 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Libraries and Institutes, B, cost of USIE mission staffs overseas," they would curtail \$50,000, leaving them a balance of \$1,588,127 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Exchange of Persons" and under No. 3, "Students, United States appropriated dollars, Fulbright dollar equivalent," they would curtail \$63,000, leaving a balance of \$756,009, for the year 1950.

Under the head of "VII. Scientific and Technical Program, Assignment of United States Government experts to foreign countries on cooperative basis," they would curtail \$824,038—and listen to this—leaving them a balance for the year 1950 of \$2,289,008.

Under the head of "In-Service Training in Government Agencies, Type A," they would curtail \$231,565, leaving a balance of \$195,115 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Type C" they would curtail \$35,776, leaving them a balance of \$177,257 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Adjusting Entries to Arrive at Appropriation or Estimate Total," and under the subhead "Transfers from this appropriation to other State Department appropriations for administrative expenses of this program," they would curtail \$162,000, leaving them a balance for the fiscal year 1950 of \$2,598,000.

I now wish to draw the attention of the Senate to some other items. The first is, "Army radios overseas, transporting and transferring American information into the Army centers overseas," which in turn are listened to by hundreds of thou-

sands of people, we hope, and, as a matter of fact, we know. We expend \$5,000,000 outside, above, and beyond this bill for Army radios overseas for our own troops. That is another item, covering information transferred from this country into the various agencies and centers abroad.

Let me now turn to ECA, that great program in which so many of us are interested. How much for the information program, local currency for films, publications, and so forth? It is \$3,500,000. Add that to the \$5,000,000 that goes overseas in informational programs, and we have a program of \$8,500,000 in addition to the program provided for in the pending bill.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate. I come before my colleagues with deep humility, because I am appealing for a curtailment, in the hope that some day or other we may have the budget balanced.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Are the figures the Senator has last read, and the type of program integrated with the Voice of America to a certain degree?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not necessarily integrated, but they undoubtedly work along with the Voice of America.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. The Senator spoke of a balanced budget. I should like to ask him if it is not true that the experts of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation recently estimated that in view of the changed economic conditions of the country the total income of the Government would be about \$2,000,000,000 less than the estimate in the President's budget.

Mr. McCARRAN. My recollection is that the figure was \$3,000,000,000. I may be in error.

Mr. KEM. It is either two billion or three billion dollars.

Mr. McCARRAN. My recollection is that it was \$3,000,000,000. I think the time is coming when we must curtail. I would not cripple the agency whose appropriations we are considering. I do not think there is a Senator on the floor of the Senate today, however solicitous he may be, who will say that we are getting anywhere near 50 percent of value out of the dollars expended on this program. But if we are getting only fifty percent, if we are getting only thirty three and a third percent, I would not cripple the program, because I think that thirty three and a half percent of the dollar expended in this way is worth much more than three times the dollar expended by way of war. So I am entirely content to go along with the program, much as I doubt its efficacy. I doubted it from the very first. I do not deny to the Senate or to the world that I have doubted it. When we put the question to Secretary Byrnes when he was before the Committee on Appropriations, while he was Secretary of State, "Is this program worth while?" he said,



"Is there anybody who can answer your question?"

Mr. President, I am not questioning the program; I am only wishing, and praying to God, that it may be effective, but I do not want to throw away two dollars where one dollar might do the work.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the bill which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$9,520,100" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,864,000"; and on page 21, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$32,343,900", and to insert in lieu thereof "\$36,000,000."

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I wish to explain briefly what the amendment would accomplish. On page 5 of the bill there is an appropriation of \$9,520,100, which is to be used exclusively under the provisions of the act which relate to payments representing the value of foreign property or credits, and which is to be expended for the construction and furnishing of embassies in foreign lands. It seems to me that if we have been able to get along with what we have in foreign lands in the way of embassies and other equipment, we could continue to do so for another year at least. I know that a very extensive program has been previously authorized by the Congress for constructing embassy buildings of various kinds throughout the world. Some of them strike the junior Senator from Connecticut as being very extravagant.

The junior Senator from Connecticut wants to commend the chairman of the subcommittee and the members of the committee for the very substantial reduction which has already been made in this particular item of the bill. In other words, the House passed the bill with an item of \$20,000,000 in it. The Senate committee cut that to \$9,520,100. It seems to me that if the amount could have been cut in half, it could be cut a little bit more and not dangerously interfere with the development of the program. If we could reduce that amount from \$9,520,100 to \$5,864,000, and transfer the amount thus saved and add it to the figure on page 21 of the bill, thus increasing the amount there contained from \$32,343,900 to \$36,000,000, we would be adopting the bill eventually with the same over-all amount as it had when it came from the committee. Yet it seems to the junior Senator from Connecticut that we would be transferring this sum from one item where it seems to me it is not so much needed, to another item where it seems to me it is needed.

Mr. President, that is the purpose of the amendment, and I ask that after consideration has been had of the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Vermont, the junior Senator from Connecticut may be permitted to call up his amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have a feeling that the Senator is cutting an item for capital outlay which eventually must be

made, and therefore while what the Senator proposes to do would not result in raising the total amount of the bill, it would result in increasing the obligations of the Government which eventually must be met, because we must eventually build these embassies abroad and make arrangements for them, and the State Department thought it could do so now. The Senate committee cut the amount in question about in half. If that cut were now further to be reduced, it would have to be restored at a later date. I contend it would not effect any economy.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me so I may ask a question of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able Senator from Virginia whether he has any figures as to the amount that may be spent, or is proposed under the committee bill, with its amendments, to be spent on embassies in the ECA countries? The point of my question is whether or not it would be practicable at the proper time to use some of the counterpart funds under ECA for the building of embassies or purchasing of equipment for embassies.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I would say to the distinguished Senator from California that undoubtedly we will do that if there is any portion of the counterpart fund left when the whole show is over. But most of these embassies are in countries where there are no counterpart funds. I ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] if that is not correct. I ask the Senator from Nevada: Is it not true that most of the appropriation for embassies will be spent in countries where we do not have the counterpart fund of ECA, and if we have not already cut the amount in half, or more than in half?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I read from a statement prepared by the Department of State:

Public Law 547, approved July 25, 1946, authorized the appropriation of \$125,000,000 of which \$110,000,000 would be available exclusively for payments representing the value of property or credits acquired through lend-lease settlements, the disposal of surplus property abroad, or otherwise, and held by or owing the Government, which property or credits may be used by the Department of State for sites, buildings, equipment construction, and leaseholds.

If I may interject myself into the colloquy taking place between the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Virginia, I wish to say that the thing boils itself down to this: The committee worked the matter out so as not to cripple any of the facilities or agencies involved in the bill. With \$9,000,000-plus, whatever the plus amount may be, the building program may go on. The State Department may carry on its building program where it thinks it is proper to go forward with it, within the countries which are not behind the iron curtain. I think sufficient hint was given to them that they should not build embassies behind the iron curtain.

On the other hand we curtailed the Voice of America program to a point where it will not be stymied, it will not be curtailed to a breaking point, but will go forward with its facilities. As against the number of personnel it had for this year, it will have a total of 3,700, which is 700 in excess of what it had for the current year. I do not know whether I have answered the question.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I call the attention of the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from California to page 9 of what we call the slip sheet of memoranda on amendments, where we find that in the first column 58 countries are listed. In the fourth column to the right, we find 50 countries are listed where this money is to be spent. Senators will notice on page 2 that for 1950 the item of \$25,000,000 appears, which has been cut to \$9,000,000. They will find there the words:

Schedule B. Estimate for 1950. For payments into United States Treasury to cover utilization of foreign credits.

I understand that all the \$25,000,000 which the Bureau of the Budget recommended for this purpose was to be used from foreign credits, but it seems to me we have to make a payment in some way into the Treasury to utilize the foreign credits. I do not know the technique of the operation, but apparently it is merely a bookkeeping entry. But that is the present situation, and I certainly think that item ought not to be cut any more than it has been cut.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I understand that those foreign credits represent United States money, or credits, or money due to the United States in foreign countries as an asset on the books of the United States, and if we do not spend it we simply do not spend it. The over-all appropriation, whether taken out of credits or taken out of the Treasury, or wherever it is taken, represents an expenditure. It is the elimination of what was previously an asset until it was expended. It does not seem to me that we can argue against this item by saying that because this is a foreign credit we are not spending any money. It is a credit which has been built up as the result of an expenditure of United States funds.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, let me say to my colleague from New England [Mr. BALDWIN] that I hope he will not press his amendment, for this reason: The State Department originally submitted an estimate of \$25,000,000 for the building program. The House reduced it to \$20,000,000. Now the Senate committee has reduced it to \$9,250,000, in round figures. I have tried to obtain a break-down showing how this very much reduced program would be revised, but I have been unable to do so. Obviously, the Department will have to eliminate the building program in countries behind the iron curtain and in other countries. Until we know what obligations have been assumed, or what contracts have been

made for repairs, alterations, and improvements, we may be simply cutting this item and putting it back later. As the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] says, these are all capital improvements. We can go forward more slowly with our capital-improvement program; but I believe that to reduce it from \$25,000,000 to \$9,275,000 is as far as we should go, and, to be perfectly frank, is a little further than I should like to go.

I hope the Senator from Connecticut will not press his amendment.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, it does not seem to me that, in connection with this capital outlay, anyone in the Federal Government is authorized to make a contract committing the United States until Congress has made an appropriation. It does not seem to the junior Senator from Connecticut that there could be legal contracts now outstanding which would call for expenditures from funds which have not yet been appropriated.

The point which the junior Senator from Connecticut makes is this: Is it wiser, in a day when we must curtail, to spend an additional \$3,656,000 for the Voice of America than it is to spend \$3,656,000 for building embassies and other structures? It seems obvious to the junior Senator from Connecticut that \$3,656,000 additional can be more effectively spent at this stage of our affairs for the Voice of America program than for building and furnishing embassies in foreign lands. That is the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I think I can explain the foreign credits. The Treasury has so many francs, so many marks, and so many units of other currencies. But the State Department does not have the money. In order to transfer it from the Treasury Department to the State Department, so that it can be spent by the State Department in the currency of the country where it is to be spent, we must reimburse the Treasury in dollars.

Mr. BALDWIN. Let me say to my friend from Virginia that if we do not spend it for embassies, we still have it as a credit, and it can be transferred into American funds to be spent for something else. If it is a foreign credit, it is a credit created by something of value which we have given, and it is an asset on our books. If it is not spent for embassies, it can be transferred into the Treasury and spent for other purposes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do not know the technicalities of bookkeeping in the Treasury Department, but we were told that this was the way the transfer would have to be handled. I feel satisfied that if we add so many dollars to the Voice of America program, we shall spend that much more.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. As I understand the parliamentary situation, the pending question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ver-

mont [Mr. FLANDERS] to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should like to make an exceedingly brief statement. This subject has been approached from the standpoint of balancing the budget. The proposal to restore the curtailment which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] has described in so much detail, is an undertaking to reduce the expenses of the United States Government, to apply millions of dollars where they will best save billions of dollars in future conflict, and to apply them at the point where the great aggressor against humanity is working, which is in the minds and souls of men. We cannot conquer the great aggressor in the minds and souls of men if we insistently and predominantly prepare to shoot bullets into the carcasses and hides of men whose minds and souls have been contaminated. Therefore I trust that Senators will vote for this amendment as an economy measure.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, it is with no intention to delay the vote that I rise at this time. I have been engaged in an executive session of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy all afternoon. Otherwise, I would have been present, because I am deeply interested in the amendment which has been offered to restore the cut which has been made in the Voice of America program.

Mr. President, wars do not start in the hands of men. They start in the minds of men. For us to spend \$15,000,000,000 or \$16,000,000,000 for the sake of arming America, and then spend many billions of dollars in restoration of the economic life of Europe, while at the same time neglecting to make the greatest possible effort in order to capture the minds of men, is to me the worst and the silliest kind of economy. I can think of no greater benefit that could come from any appropriation we might make than to convert people to our way of life and our way of thinking. That is the objective of this program. I certainly hope that the cut will be restored.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to address myself very briefly to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont. This seems to be entirely a New England party. First, the suggestion has been made that we put this money back into the Voice of America program and take it away from the armed forces program and from the ECA. Let me answer that argument very simply in this way:

A number of years ago a referendum was proposed in Massachusetts on the subject of economy. Four or more questions were asked. The first question was, "Are you in favor of reducing governmental expenses?" Ninety-six percent of the people answered affirmatively. Then followed three or four additional questions: "Are you in favor of reducing the road program? Are you in favor of reducing some other program?" Seventy-five or eighty percent of the people answered that they were not in favor of

reducing any of the particular programs. So 96 percent of the people were in favor of economies, but no one wanted to economize in connection with his own particular program.

As a member of the minority party I sat through all the hearings on this appropriation bill with the Senator from Nevada. I attended the subcommittee meetings and the meetings of the full committee. I was one of those who joined in commending him for the clarity with which he drafted the report. He analyzed the various amendments. We have increased some items and decreased others. The total net decrease is approximately \$12,000,000, as compared with what the House provided. In my brief experience in this body, this is the first time that has happened.

With relation to this specific amendment, I have voted in favor of every request on behalf of the Voice of America program, for the information program, and for student activities in other countries. I sincerely believe in what the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] has said.

The situation in our committee is very simple. The program which we have recommended in the committee report would increase the appropriation for the activities of this division of the State Department by about \$4,000,000, as compared with last year, or slightly more than 10 percent.

As the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] has said, there was a motion in the committee to eliminate this entire appropriation. There were other motions to reduce it to a very much smaller amount than that which the committee has reported. The committee has increased by half a million dollars one item for radio antennas in this country, which the State Department said was the most valuable part of the program, and the thing it most desired. We provided for that item in the bill. We reduced some other items. I am not in favor of all the reductions. I am in favor of this program. Under all the circumstances, I believe that if we are to obtain any reduction in governmental expenses anywhere, this is a proper place to make a reduction. After all, in this particular instance, we are giving the State Department a fair and proper amount to enable it to go forward with its activities. It is true that we do not propose to give the State Department everything it requests. Of course, if we were to give every department of Government everything it requested, certainly we would not be able to balance the budget and certainly we would not be able to bring about any reductions in governmental expenses, which I believe we should endeavor to do whenever they can properly be made.

I believe we are giving this program a "good break" and a good chance to go ahead. We are providing \$4,000,000 of actual spending money beyond what was allowed last year, and we are providing at least one of the very important capital improvements—in the nature of radio antennas—which the Department has requested.



As one who has favored the Voice of America program, as one who wishes that war to be won, as one who believes in this method of ending wars, I hope the Appropriations Committee will be sustained and supported, and I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont for himself and other Senators to the committee amendment will be rejected.

If the Senator from Connecticut offers a further amendment, I hope it likewise will be rejected, because it would call for a "blind" cut which would handicap the State Department in its building program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment on page 21, in line 12.

Mr. McCARRAN. On this question, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I shall vote against the amendment to the committee amendment. If I had my way about it, I would reduce the appropriation for this item to \$25,000,000, and would spend the other \$7,500,000 for a "Voice" to our own American people, to teach them the blessings and value of our own form of government and the dangers of communism. I think that would make more sense and would be more practical and more beneficial to the taxpayers of the United States. We should be appropriating some money to teach our own people the great value and blessings of our own form of government, which is the greatest asset we have.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont, for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment on page 21, in line 12. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on public business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 45, as follows:

#### YEAS—33

Alken	Johnson, Tex.	Mundt
Baldwin	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Douglas	Kerr	Myers
Flanders	Langer	Neely
Fulbright	Lodge	Pepper
Graham	Lucas	Russell
Green	McCarthy	Smith, Maine
Hayden	McFarland	Sparkman
Hendrickson	McGrath	Thomas, Utah
Humphrey	McMahon	Thye
Ives	Malone	Wiley

#### NAYS—45

Anderson	Frear	Martin
Brewster	Gillette	Maybank
Bricker	Gurney	Millikin
Bridges	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Butler	Hill	Robertson
Byrd	Hoey	Saltonstall
Capehart	Hunt	Schoeppel
Chapman	Jenner	Taft
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Taylor
Cordon	Kem	Tydings
Donnell	Kilgore	Vandenberg
Downey	Knowland	Wherry
Eastland	McCarran	Williams
Ellender	McClellan	Withers
Ferguson	McKellar	Young

#### NOT VOTING—18

Cain	Long	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Magnuson	Stennis
Ecton	Miller	Thomas, Okla.
George	Morse	Tobey
Holland	O'Connor	Wagner
Kefauver	Reed	Watkins

So the amendment offered by Mr. FLANDERS for himself and other Senators to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Connecticut desires to call up the amendment that he sent to the desk just previous to the last vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will restate the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$9,520,100" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,864,000"; and on page 21, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$32,343,900" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$36,000,000."

Mr. BALDWIN. In connection with the amendment, the junior Senator from Connecticut moves that the Senate now reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the committee amendment on page 5, the amendment which reduced the appropriation as passed by the House, in the sum of \$20,000,000, to \$9,520,100.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will restate the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, in line 17, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$9,520,100."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of

the Senator from Connecticut to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALDWIN. The junior Senator from Connecticut states the purpose of his motion to be to reduce the \$9,520,100 by \$3,656,100, making the figure \$5,864,000, in order that the \$3,656,100 may be added on page 21, line 12, to make the figure there, of \$32,343,900, \$36,000,000. In other words, the purpose of the amendment is to reduce the appropriation for improving, altering, and building embassies by \$3,656,000, and to add that sum to the cut made in the appropriation for the Voice of America, bringing it up to \$36,000,000.

There is no need of discussing the matter further, because it had been adequately discussed. It seems to me that as between the two, obviously we could spend the additional \$3,656,000 to much greater advantage in the Voice of America program than on embassy buildings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Connecticut to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the committee amendment on page 21, line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,760,000" and insert "\$2,598,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration," on page 28, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$5,640,400" and insert "\$3,709,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 24, after the word "field", to strike out "\$1,114,600, of which \$398,800 shall be available for contractual services and services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands Division" and insert "\$663,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 4, after the word "for", to strike out "\$218,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 9, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$3,750,000" and insert "\$3,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 24, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial fees or like services, \$2,496,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 11, to insert:

Property claims of alien enemies: For payment of claims, pursuant to the act of March

15, 1949 (Public Law 17), relating to property deposited by alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, \$44,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Bureau of Investigation," on page 34, line 20, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$52,585,141" and insert "\$50,987,000, of which not to exceed \$750,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 42, line 21, after the word "only", to insert "and one"; in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$5,000"; and on page 43, line 1, after the figures "\$1,000", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,358,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 45, line 14, after the word "work", to strike out "\$43,000,000" and insert "\$41,885,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 20, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$755,000" and insert "\$870,000"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 48, line 1, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$18,300,000" and insert "\$27,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 1, after the word "for", to insert "the"; in line 2, after the word "tank", to insert "and a steam line"; and in line 2, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$21,500" and insert "\$196,500."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I have an amendment on page 50, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair states that the amendment is not in order at this time. Committee amendments are now being considered. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 50, which has just been stated by the clerk.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 5, after the word "appropriation", to insert the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That of the appropriation made herein not to exceed \$80,000 may be used for services connected with the Office of the General Counsel."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 2, after the word "work", to strike out "not to exceed \$130,000 for administrative expenses"; and in line 6, after the figures "\$4,000,000", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That not to exceed \$56,600 may be transferred to the Appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration,' for necessary administrative costs, including the maintenance and opera-

tion of aircraft and printing and binding."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board," on page 52, line 22, after the word "field", to insert "purchase (not to exceed four, for replacement only) and"; and in line 25, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$3,620,500" and insert "\$3,780,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 13, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$2,031,000" and insert "\$2,106,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," on page 55, line 22, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$4,550,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office," on page 56, line 16, after the word "photolithography", to strike out "\$10,625,000" and insert "\$10,925,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 57, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 23, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$1,310,000" and insert "\$1,510,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau," on page 60, line 19, after the word "available", to strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$24,359,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—The Judiciary—Customs Court—Salaries and expenses," on page 64, line 16, after the word "judge", to strike out "\$400,100" and insert "\$401,120."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous salaries," on page 68, line 3, after the word "for", to strike out "\$2,037,000" and insert "\$2,067,000"; in line 23, after the word "enacted", to insert "or within-grade promotional increases and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency"; on page 69, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,500" and insert "\$6,700"; in line 4, after the words "of the", to strike out "senior circuit" and insert "chief"; in line 5, after the word "and", to strike out "senior district judge of each district" and insert "the chief judge of each district court"; and in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$9,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VI—General provisions," on page 74, line 9, after the word "act", to insert "or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included

in this act"; and on page 75, line 11, after the word "appropriation", to insert "or fund."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is now open to further amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I call up the amendment which I sent to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 50, line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$36,500,000" and insert "\$60,000,000"; and, in line 14, to strike out "\$36,000,000" and insert "\$59,500,000."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to make only a brief statement as to the purpose of this amendment. Its purpose is to increase from \$36,500,000 to \$60,000,000 the contract authorization for Federal assistance in the construction of airports.

The Federal statute which permitted Federal participation in the airport-construction program of the Nation authorized, in section 5, the expenditure of \$500,000,000 over a period of 7 years. That is for Federal aid in the construction of airports. It would have meant an average expenditure per annum of approximately \$71,000,000. That was the comprehensive airport-construction program which was carefully worked out under the able leadership and direction of the Senator from Nevada, and it contemplated a comprehensive and adequate airport-construction program for the Nation. Instead of Congress having appropriated the \$71,000,000 a year necessary to carry out that program, for the fiscal year 1947 Congress appropriated \$45,000,000; for the fiscal year 1948, \$32,500,000; for the fiscal year 1949, \$40,000,000; and if the appropriation item stands as it was passed by the House and recommended by the distinguished Committee on Appropriations, the amount for the fiscal year 1950 would be \$39,500,000, as I have the figures. In other words, only \$157,000,000 for 4 years, when the Congress itself, in laying out the airport-construction program, authorized \$500,000,000 for 5 years. So the Senate can see how far we are behind in giving Federal assistance in the execution of this Nation-wide airport-construction program.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority has on hand \$260,000,000 worth of projects which it is ready to put under construction when the authority for contracting for those projects is granted by the Congress. This represents only authority for contract authorization, not the actual appropriation of the money.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator know that several million dollars is on hand now for utilization when and if certain communities are able to do their matching?



Mr. PEPPER. My information is that this sum is necessary to permit the contracting in connection with a list of projects, which I shall read, distributed over the country, and all they need is the contracting authority. Every one of the projects has been carefully screened and carefully examined, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority considers it in the public interest that this program be put into effect.

I should like to read the list of States in which these projects are located:

In Connecticut, at Hartford, \$150,000; in Massachusetts, \$1,500,000, at Worcester and Boston. New York, \$8,350,000 which would be expended at New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester.

In Rhode Island, \$3,000,000, at Providence. In West Virginia, \$750,000, to be expended at Huntington, Beckley, and Clarksburg.

In Georgia, \$1,000,000, to be spent in Atlanta, Savannah, and Brunswick. Tennessee, \$275,000, to be spent in Nashville and Memphis. Illinois, \$3,725,000, to be expended at Chicago, Moline, Quincy, Springfield, Rockford, Charleston, Jacksonville, and Effingham.

In Maryland, \$1,500,000, to be expended at Baltimore and Hagerstown. In New Jersey, \$1,200,000, at Newark. Pennsylvania, \$6,000,000, for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Erie, Harrisburg, and Wilkes-Barre-Scranton.

Virginia, \$300,000, for Roanoke, Richmond, and Norfolk.

Florida, \$1,000,000, for Miami. Indiana, \$700,000, for Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Gary, and South Bend.

In Michigan, \$700,000, for Detroit. Ohio, \$1,400,000, for Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Mr. BRIDGES. May I inquire if those are requests which have come in?

Mr. PEPPER. These are projects which have been presented to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which have been screened and are considered the most desirable of \$260,000,000 worth of projects applied for and which the Civil Aeronautics Administration feels would be initiated if contract authority were had.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in order to get the matter straight, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is it not a fact that these projects have been requested, and is it not a further fact that the local communities which have requested them have in no case gone to the extent of preparing to finance them or to provide local assistance, and it is only a desire on their part, with nothing tangible on which to base their request?

Mr. PEPPER. It is not my understanding that that is the situation. It is my understanding that if contract authority were granted to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, they would be able to meet conditions that are usual in such cases and initiate construction of all the projects I have identified.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Can the Senator give an example, from the items he has mentioned, of a particular community which is ready to go ahead if it had the funds, and which has voted a local bond issue and is prepared to proceed?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I shall yield to the Senator from Nevada. I think he has something he wishes to contribute.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think I can clear the atmosphere in a moment. I think the Senator from Florida is being misled by a list of cities and States in which additional funds would be expended if discretionary funds were increased. If the Senator is being misled by that fact, let me say that there is pending today before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by my own bill, introduced on March 16, to increase the discretionary funds. If the discretionary funds are not increased, the items which the Senator from Florida mentions cannot go into effect. The Senator from Florida mentioned Maryland, where \$1,500,000 is to be expended at Baltimore and Hagerstown. He has mentioned Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton. Projects at those points are to be constructed, providing my bill shall be adopted by the Senate. But it is still pending in the committee and has not yet been reported. The headline indicates that the figures cover a list of cities and States in which additional funds can be expended if discretionary funds are increased.

The bill which I have introduced and which is pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce provides as follows:

That section 6 of the Federal Airport Act is amended by striking out the figures "75," in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "60"—

Mr. PEPPER. May I ask the able Senator from Nevada a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. I am addressing myself to the same category of projects which I understand were contemplated under the \$500,000,000 authorization enacted a few years ago.

Mr. McCARRAN. No. Under the \$500,000,000 program, the projects must be allocated to the States in keeping with population, area, and so forth. If that be what the Senator from Florida is referring to, let me read the Act. In other words, the money would be allocated by States. The Senator is undoubtedly being misled by that which appears in the side-sheets of the Appropriations Committee, because it could not be otherwise—

Mr. PEPPER. No. I would be more than diffident, Mr. President, in disagreeing with any opinion of the able Senator from Nevada, but I have had personal contacts with representatives of several municipalities, some of whom are from my own State. They have told me they were prepared to put up their part of the funds, and I am told by the Civil Aeronautics Administration that that agency is ready to proceed with the construction if they may have additional funds, which I am seeking to secure by increasing the item from \$36,500,000 to \$60,000,000.

They certainly should know the technical aspects of the matter, and when inquiry was made of them, they said that it was true that the Bureau of the Budget recommended only \$36,500,000. Nevertheless, these projects are in exactly the same category, I am informed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, as the projects covered in the \$36,500,000 item which is carried in the bill. It was put in by the House, it was retained by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. If it is an error, it is an error in the advice I have from the applicants and from the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Whether they are in error or not I am not prepared to say.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is no one more anxious than I am to further airports construction, but let me say to the Senator that I offered this matter to the subcommittee having this item in charge, and it was not deemed to be advisable, I went along with them, and I go along with them now.

As the author of the bill I have mentioned, let me recite to the Senator what would happen if he got his \$77,000,000, or \$60,000,000. Florida would receive \$457,392. If the discretionary fund were increased, Florida would receive \$1,000,000.

I am merely again drawing the Senator's attention to the fact that I think he is being misled. There is pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce my own bill to increase what is known as the discretionary fund, which has been objected to by some members of the committee, perhaps rightfully. It makes no difference, and I shall not argue that question here. It is my idea the fund should be increased.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I gained the impression from some source that the Senator from Nevada himself, who has always been so zealous in behalf of the aviation of the country, would have preferred a larger appropriation for this item than was provided by the House and the Senate committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thought we could well afford to provide a contract authorization up to \$77,000,000, but my committee did not look upon that with favor, I was convinced that my committee was right, and I receded from my position. If we had made it \$77,000,000—

Mr. PEPPER. That is the point I want to get to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me read the Senator how the money would have been distributed. I read the amounts in round figures.

Alabama would have received \$1,107,000; Arizona, \$1,171,000; Arkansas, \$922,000; California, \$2,995,000; Colorado, \$1,218,000; Connecticut, \$426,000; Delaware, \$80,000; District of Columbia, \$146,000; Florida, \$978,000. If there is no objection, I will insert the whole table at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Table showing where \$41,000,000 additional contract authority would be expended if the discretionary fund were not increased

	State apportionment based on—		
	\$36,000,000 construction funds	\$41,000,000 construction funds	\$77,000,000 construction funds
Alabama.....	\$517,888	\$589,817	\$1,107,705
Arizona.....	547,765	623,843	1,171,608
Arkansas.....	431,363	491,275	922,638
California.....	1,400,320	1,594,809	2,995,129
Colorado.....	569,626	648,741	1,218,367
Connecticut.....	199,582	227,302	426,884
Delaware.....	37,818	43,070	80,888
Dist. of Columbia.....	68,287	77,772	146,059
Florida.....	457,392	520,918	978,310
Georgia.....	577,148	657,307	1,234,455
Idaho.....	418,074	476,140	894,214
Illinois.....	1,062,223	1,209,755	2,271,978
Indiana.....	510,652	581,576	1,092,228
Iowa.....	505,595	575,817	1,081,412
Kansas.....	543,333	618,797	1,162,130
Kentucky.....	467,860	532,840	1,000,700
Louisiana.....	458,329	521,965	980,314
Maine.....	236,467	269,310	505,777
Maryland.....	240,365	273,749	514,114
Massachusetts.....	482,768	549,819	1,032,587
Michigan.....	960,858	1,094,310	2,055,168
Minnesota.....	662,423	754,426	1,416,849
Mississippi.....	434,341	494,666	929,007
Missouri.....	691,778	787,858	1,479,636
Montana.....	698,795	795,850	1,494,645
Nebraska.....	471,920	537,122	1,008,742
Nevada.....	493,133	561,601	1,054,884
New Hampshire.....	909,556	1,035,588	1,944,544
New Jersey.....	462,374	528,593	988,967
New Mexico.....	584,919	666,157	1,251,076
New York.....	1,617,210	1,841,822	3,459,032
North Carolina.....	595,990	678,767	1,274,757
North Dakota.....	373,875	425,802	799,677
Ohio.....	903,009	1,028,427	1,931,436
Oklahoma.....	544,359	619,965	1,164,324
Oregon.....	534,714	608,980	1,143,694
Pennsylvania.....	1,215,890	1,384,764	2,600,654
Rhode Island.....	78,493	89,394	167,887
South Carolina.....	330,769	376,709	707,478
South Dakota.....	401,802	457,608	859,410
Tennessee.....	483,127	550,229	1,033,356
Texas.....	1,823,180	2,076,399	3,899,579
Utah.....	426,007	485,858	912,465
Vermont.....	78,721	89,655	168,376
Virginia.....	459,067	522,827	981,894
Washington.....	485,737	553,201	1,038,938
West Virginia.....	300,424	342,149	642,573
Wisconsin.....	610,358	695,130	1,305,488
Wyoming.....	452,556	515,411	967,967
United States total	27,000,000	30,750,000	57,750,000
Territorial total.....	500,000	0	500,000
Total State apportionment.....	27,500,000	30,750,000	58,250,000
Discretionary funds.....	9,000,000	10,250,000	19,250,000
Administrative funds.....	3,000,000	2,850,000	3,850,000
Grand total.....	39,500,000	41,850,000	81,350,000

<sup>1</sup> The discretionary fund will be allocated to the most urgently needed projects, consisting mainly of major air terminals in approximately 30 States.

<sup>2</sup> This amount has been added to bring the total administrative money to 5 percent as authorized in sec. 5 (a) Public Law 377, Federal Airport Act.

#### LIST OF CITIES AND STATES WHERE ADDITIONAL FUNDS WOULD BE EXPENDED IF DISCRETIONARY FUND IS INCREASED

##### REGION 1

Connecticut, \$150,000: Hartford, runway, apron, access road.

Maryland, \$1,500,000: Baltimore, building, access road, sewers; Hagerstown.

Massachusetts, \$1,500,000: Worcester, administration building, access parking area; Boston, runway, apron, lights.

New Jersey, \$1,200,000: Newark, runways, lighting, administration building.

New York, \$8,350,000: New York; Buffalo, runways, lights; Syracuse, administration building, on Army field; Rochester, administration building, apron, runway.

Pennsylvania, \$6,000,000: Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre-Scranton.

Rhode Island, \$3,000,000: Providence, new airport.

Virginia, \$300,000: Roanoke, extend runway, administration building, clear approaches; Richmond, lighting, apron; Norfolk, access, obstruction, landscape.

West Virginia, \$750,000: Huntington, grade, pave one runway; Beckley, grade and pave runway; Clarksburg, grade and pave runway.

##### REGION 2

Florida, \$1,000,000: Miami, apron, terminal area, and building.

Georgia, \$1,000,000: Atlanta, construct new runway and taxiway; Savannah, building, lights.

Tennessee, \$275,000: Nashville, terminal area, taxiway; Memphis, runway, lights, administration building.

##### REGION 3

Illinois, \$3,725,000: Chicago, Moline, Quincy, Springfield, Rockford, Charleston, Jacksonville, Effingham.

Indiana, \$700,000: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Gary, South Bend.

Michigan, \$700,000: Wayne County, Detroit, aprons, taxiway, lights.

Minnesota, \$300,000: Minneapolis-St. Paul, runway, apron lights.

Ohio, \$1,400,000: Cleveland, Cincinnati.

Wisconsin, \$642,000: Milwaukee, La Crosse.

##### REGION 4

Arkansas, \$100,000: Little Rock, runway extension, taxiway, aprons, lighting.

Louisiana, \$1,500,000: New Orleans, lights, administration building; Shreveport, paving, administration building, lighting.

Texas, \$1,300,000: Fort Worth, lighting, apron, administration building; Houston, extend and strengthen runway, lighting; San Antonio, administration building, lighting; Dallas, runway, administration building, taxiways.

##### REGION 5

Colorado, \$240,000: Grand Junction, runway; Craig, runway; Durango, runway; Montrose, runway.

Iowa, \$800,000: Cedar Rapids, lighting, access; Des Moines, lighting; Iowa City, lighting, building; Ames, runway; Sioux City, building, lights.

Kansas, \$200,000: Wichita, lights; Dodge City, lights; Emporia, runway; Winfield-Arkansas City, lights.

Missouri, \$1,500,000: Kansas City, new municipal, \$1,000,000; St. Louis, runway, taxiway, apron lights, \$500,000.

Nebraska, \$250,000: Omaha, apron and taxiway; Chaldron, runway; Beatrice, administration building.

##### REGION 6

Arizona, \$600,000: Phoenix, apron, administration building, taxiway.

California, \$2,000,000: Los Angeles, runway extension; San Francisco, taxiway, apron, administration building.

##### REGION 7

Oregon, \$500,000: Portland, extend runway, apron lights.

Washington, \$500,000: Seattle, lighting, runway extension, apron.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the table indicates what would have been the distribution under the basic law. That is the way the money would have been distributed under the basic law, of which I happen to be the author.

Mr. PEPPER. Did the Senator propose to increase this particular item, which is now thirty-six and a half million dollars, to \$77,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. That was my thought, and I offered it to my subcommittee, but they would not accept it.

Mr. PEPPER. I am addressing myself to the question of the propriety of the amendment, in other words, whether the Senator did not feel that the passage of his bill, which is now pending in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was a condition precedent to the power to provide this contract authority by amending the same item I am attempting to amend here today.

Mr. McCARRAN. If my bill had been passed, then it would have augmented the building of airports in certain places, because it would have permitted the Authority to use the discretionary fund in a different way.

Mr. PEPPER. The only question I am raising is this: It is a matter of judgment for the Senate to decide as to the amount, whether the Senate wants thirty-six and a half million dollars or \$60,000,000. The Senator gave me the impression, when I first offered the amendment, that it would be futile, even if the Senate were to adopt it. I thought that if the Senator, with his special knowledge on the subject, had originally proposed to increase the same item, probably he himself at that time thought that the increase in the amount of this particular item would be efficacious if it were adopted by the committee and the Congress.

Mr. McCARRAN. I proposed to follow it right up by trying to get my bill out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce so that the Authority would go forward on the new program with the discretionary fund.

Mr. PEPPER. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that if he had gotten the \$77,000,000 figure instead of the \$36,500,000, the money would not have become available unless he had also secured the passage of his discretionary fund increase which is before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce?

Mr. McCARRAN. It would not have been available for distribution to the list the Senator from Florida is using, which is captioned—and I hope the Senator has the same manuscript I have—"Additional funds needed in addition to the contractual authority authorized for 1950." Is that the caption?

Mr. PEPPER. That is the one I have.

Mr. McCARRAN. It would not have become available.

Mr. PEPPER. I will ask the Senator, then, as an expert in this field, to give us his advice in this matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not an expert on anything.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator is certainly recognized as an expert in this field, so far as the Congress is concerned. Will the Senator tell us whether, if we leave this item as it is today, we will have any other opportunity at this session to provide further Federal aid to the States and communities in the construction of an adequate airport program?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think perhaps some more money might be expended, but I think that, in all justice, the amount allowed by the pending bill, carried in the bill as it is before the Sen-



ate, is about all that the Civil Aeronautics Authority can utilize for the current year. If they can utilize more, and more is essential, they can come to the Congress for it by way of a deficiency.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator from Nevada, who knows this subject thoroughly, evidently thought that some advantage would be gained by increasing in the committee the thirty-six-and-one-half-million-dollar item to \$77,000,000. His committee in its wisdom saw fit not to go along with the proposal of the Senator from Nevada. But it is a question of judgment as to the amount of money that should be provided. All I am asking is that the Senate exercise its judgment. If the Senate does not feel that it wishes to provide any more aid to the communities in the construction of airports, of course, that is the prerogative of the Senate. But I think that if the Senator from Nevada had been followed by his committee he would have put \$77,000,000 in this particular place, when I am asking that only \$60,000,000 be provided. The Senator must have thought that increase would have had some beneficial effect on the airport construction program.

I do not wish to take the time of the Senate longer. The Senator from Nevada also has the list I have in my hand, but I shall mention the States, and not the projects: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona, Oregon, Louisiana, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Washington.

I remind the Senate again that Congress authorized \$500,000,000 to be spent over a period of 7 years, that we are away behind in the schedule, and all we are asking this year is \$60,000,000, which, if it had been provided every year, would have been \$11,000,000 lower than the average for each year for a 7-year authorization which we provided at an earlier date.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator has spoken about the attitude of the Senator from Nevada in the committee. I should like to call to the attention of the Senator from Florida a fact which influenced me as one member of the committee to vote for the appropriation as it is now in the bill. I refer to the establishment of air navigation facilities in the program for 1950, under which there was authorized cash of \$18,650,000 and contract authorizations of \$27,300,000, or a total of \$45,950,000.

Mr. PEPPER. For what?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. For air navigation facilities. Our committee in this bill has increased the contract authorizations in that program by \$9,000,000, because we felt that safety in the air was of the utmost importance. Let us build the airports, then make them safe, and then spend money for more airports.

In the new airport program, which the Senator from Florida seeks to amend

by adding \$24,000,000, there is provided for this year's program in the committee bill, cash of \$14,500,000, and contract authority of \$36,500,000, or a total of \$51,000,000. So for the two programs of safety facilities and airports there is provided \$96,950,000 in cash and contract authorizations.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; and the difference between that and \$60,000,000 represents the minimum needs for airport construction. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the two amendments offered by the Senator from Florida will be considered together. The amendments are on page 50, line 13 to insert "\$60,000,000" in lieu of "\$36,500,000" and in line 14 to insert "\$59,500,000" in lieu of "\$36,000,000."

The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to make the following statement:

First. The State-Justice-Commerce bill (H. R. 4016) represents a possible turning point in the appropriations battle for fiscal 1950, and the Committee on Appropriations deserves commendation.

Its total is 9.3 percent below the budget estimates; 1.9 percent below the House figure.

Second. It is in contrast with the Senate's action on the four appropriation bills previously passed. Their totals were 6.3 percent above the House figure; 1.25 percent above the Budget.

Third. The report on this bill represents the action sought in previous motions to recommit with instructions to make a 5-percent reduction.

It cuts appropriations, where they can only be cut—in Congress.

It leaves no room for doubt as to the Senate's intentions; it is even better than a directive to cut expenditures.

It therefore makes a recommitment at this time, on this bill, unnecessary.

Fourth. Even if this is a turning point it does not end the fight.

This bill is for only \$671,782,281. Except for the District of Columbia and the legislative appropriations it is the second smallest regular bill that will be acted upon.

It is under the President's estimates by \$68,580,675, which is only a drop in the bucket.

Fifth. It does not remove the need for further reductions and a complete reversal of Senate attitude as shown in its action on the four earlier appropriation bills.

Sixth. It is merely a statement of policy which must be reiterated and made consistent.

(a) If the policy represented in this bill is not pursued the Senate will wind up approving appropriations about \$500,000 above the budget estimates.

(b) Such a consequence, combined with supplemental requirements and the great drop in anticipated receipts will result in a deficit which the most conservative estimates now place at \$3,400,000,000.

Seventh. Even though further pressure on this bill, at this time, is not in order, the cutting program must go on.

(a) We must reduce appropriations on every bill, by recommittal motions if necessary.

(b) We must also seek reductions in expenditures, by instructions to the executive department.

(c) We must bear in mind that the four bills already approved by the Senate and which increased the budget figures were about 25 percent of the regular appropriations (excluding foreign aid) which will be brought before Congress this session. We need to regain the ground lost on those measures.

Eighth. We must bear in mind that whatever we do is merely a stopgap, good for fiscal 1950 and intended to avoid the fiscal crisis impending in that year.

We must keep an eye to long-range economies and efficiency processes.

We must look to the fiscal consequences of all authorizations.

We must look to improving the appropriations process by:

(a) A consolidated budget (S. J. Res. 18);

(b) Budget and accounting reforms making for a more intelligible budget document (basic recommendation of Hoover Commission); and

(c) Closer checks by the Appropriations Committees; informal consultation with Executive in formulation of the budget; larger staffs for committees; and abandonment of idea Senate is merely a court of appeals on appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4016) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. WHERRY conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### PERCENTAGE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN AVIATION TACTICAL UNITS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1270) to repeal that part of section 3 of the act of June 24, 1926 (44 Stat. 767), as amended, and that part of section 13a of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), as amended, relating to the percentage, in time of peace, of enlisted personnel employed in aviation tactical units of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Corps, and for other purposes, which was, on page 2, after line 9, insert:

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the eligibility of enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Reserve components

thereof, for designation as aviation cadets: *Provided*, That, except in time of war or emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, at least 20 percent of the total number of aviation cadets designated by the Navy and the Air Force, respectively, during each fiscal year after the date of enactment of this act shall be designated from among those enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps eligible and qualified for such designation: *And provided further*, That such designations shall be with the consent of such enlisted men.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, since the amendment proposed to the Senate bill by the House of Representatives is a minor amendment and safeguards only the number of enlisted men who may become aviation cadets, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

The motion was agreed to.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, and withdrawing sundry nominations, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the Clerk will state the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Pete Jarman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

#### RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.), the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 8, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received June 7 (legislative day of June 2), 1949:

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

John J. McCloy, of New York, to be United States High Commissioner for Germany and Chief of Mission, class 1, within the meaning of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999).

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Gordon Gray, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Army.

#### IN THE COAST GUARD

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be captains, to rank from March 20, 1945:

Joseph A. Kerrins	Nathaniel S. Fulford, Jr.
Edward H. Thiele	Julius F. Jacot
Reginald H. French	Chester A. A. Anderson
John W. Ryssy	Edward E. Hahn, Jr.
Richard L. Burke	

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be commanders, to rank from January 1, 1944:

Robert E. McCaffery	Warren L. David
Albert E. Harned	Louis M. Thayer, Jr.
David H. Bartlett	Evor S. Kerr, Jr.
Valno O. Johnson	Walter S. Bakutis
Richard F. Rea	Edgar V. Carlson

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be commanders, to rank from March 1, 1944:

Clayton M. Opp	Adrian F. Werner
Loren E. Brunner	Woodrow W. Vennel
Charles E. Columbus	Gilbert F. Schumacher
William L. Sutter	Charles Tighe
Gilbert R. Evans	Richard Baxter
Wallace L. Hancock, Jr.	

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenant commanders, to rank from December 1, 1943:

Carlton V. Legg	William K. Kehoe
George E. Alston	Cecil C. Humphreys
Virgil L. McLean	Robert L. Blanchett
George M. Gallagher	Carl E. Roberts
Henry M. Anthony	Harry F. Bradley
Cloyd C. Lantz	James E. Rivard
Henry E. Solomon	William E. Lowe
Herbert L. Scales	George D. Batey

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenant commanders, to rank from April 1, 1944:

Robert E. Reed-Hill	Paul E. Burhorst
(P)	Edwin C. Crosby
Joseph J. McClelland	Ira H. McMullan
Raymond G. Miller	William C. Foster
John P. Latimer	Holmes F. Crouch
James A. Martin	Kenneth H. Potts
Robert E. Hammond	James W. Paine
Clyde R. Burton	James A. Cornish
Ottis T. Estes, Jr.	William K. Earle
James F. Bills	

The following officer of the United States Coast Guard to be a lieutenant commander, to rank from August 1, 1944:

Edward H. Houghtaling

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenant commanders, to rank from July 20, 1945:

William D. Strauch	Helmer S. Pearson
Jr.	Chester A. Richmond
Robert F. Barber	Jr.
Herschel E. Sanders	James M. McLaughlin
Russell A. Serenberg	Whitney M. Prall, Jr.
Benjamin M. Chiswell, Jr.	Henry F. Rohrkemper
John C. Saussy	Charles F. Scharfenstein, Jr.
Joe L. Horne	Robert S. McLendon

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants, to rank from October 5, 1945:

Lynn L. Baker	John Dalin
Thomas F. McKenna	Ludlow S. Baker
Glenn J. Shannon	Frank D. Hilditch
Ernest A. Bigelow	Arthur M. Watson
Sidney K. Broussard	Arthur H. Sheppard
Louis J. Glatz	Frank W. Dunford

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants, to rank from October 7, 1945:

Donald A. Brown	Raymond W. Siegel
Charles H. Freymueller	Harry A. Solberg

Robert O. Bracken	Henry A. Campbell, Jr.
John W. Hume	Armand J. Bush
John S. MacCormack	Lester A. Levine
Herbert Krause	John J. O'Meara
Theodore J. Kozanecki	Glenn O. Thompson
Errol H. Seegers	Arthur F. Heffelfinger
Forrest H. Willoughby	Eugene F. Walsh
Robert D. Burkheimer	Andrew J. Cupples
Jack E. Forrester	John A. Weber
Lewis R. Davison	Lloyd E. Franke
John H. Hawley	Samuel E. Taylor
Carol L. Mason	Richard C. Wilkie
George H. Waddell	George A. Philbrick
Robert M. Becker	George J. Bodie
Franklin A. Colburn	Henry W. Stinson, Jr.
Robert S. Wilson	Earl E. Broussard
Charles E. MacDowell	Cletis L. Caribo
Elmer P. Mathison	John F. Fitzgerald
Warren C. Mitchell	

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants, to rank from the effective date of appointment:

Peter E. Gibney	Edward M. F. Kirchner
Lewis R. LaValley	Mitchell A. Perry
Leonard M. Dalton	Garth H. Read
James P. Van Etten	William E. Dennis
Joseph R. Steele	Robert J. LoForte
LeWayne N. Felts	Owen W. Siler

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants (junior grade), to rank from January 1, 1947:

David R. Rondestvedt  
Oliver W. Harrison

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants (junior grade), to rank from September 15, 1948:

Robert D. Parkhurst	David P. Bates, Jr.
Otto F. Unsinn	Rudolph E. Lenczyk
James E. Heywood	William L. Faulkenberry
Henry V. Harman	Donald C. Davis
Walter O. Henry	John M. Bruce
Verne D. Finks	James H. MacDonald
William L. Aitkenhead	Donald R. Vaughn
Charles F. Baker	Frederick S. Kelsey
James P. Stewart	Robert S. Gershkoff
James H. Swint	William C. Pinder, Jr.
Shirl J. Stephany	Thomas W. Powers
George F. Rodgers	James A. Gary III
Leslie D. High	Douglas C. Ryan
George H. P. Bursley	Archibald B. How
Frank E. Parker	John L. Wright
Milton R. Neuman	John B. Saunders, Jr.
Arthur W. Rouzie	Herbert H. Sharpe, Jr.
Leland C. Batdorf	Michael B. Lemly
David Jenkins	Glenn M. Loboudger
William F. Tighe, Jr.	Robert A. Patrick
Bruce C. Johnson	John E. Murray
Bruce H. Edwards	William R. Chandler
Richard B. Humbert	Vincent A. Bogucki
Roy K. Angell	Charles I. Foss III
Robert C. Krulish	James P. Hynes
William J. Kirkley	Robert A. Lee
Edward E. Chambers	Jay H. Bramson
Robert W. Johnson	John W. Steffey
Charles S. Marple	Lloyd W. Goddu, Jr.
Roger G. Devan	Donald J. McCann
Wilfred F. Raes	Edward D. Cassidy
Albert H. Clough	John B. Hayes
Walter B. Murfin	Robert L. Davis, Jr.
Randolph Ross, Jr.	Richard B. Bowden, Jr.
Lawrence Davis, Jr.	Glenn R. Taylor
Robert W. Smith	Ian E. Holland
Alfred E. McKenney, Jr.	Walter F. Guy
David E. Perkins	Dudley C. Goodwin, Jr.
Robertson P. Dinsmore	Warren S. Petterson
John H. K. Miner	Harold E. DeLong
James W. Bolding, Jr.	William C. Wallace
Alfred J. Tatman	Henry G. Cassel
George T. Sain, Jr.	Harley B. Shank
Malcolm E. Clark	Raymond M. Miller
Richard M. Underwood, Jr.	Hardy M. Willis
Charles M. Mayes	Fred E. Wilson
Dan Rayacich	Clarence G. Porter
William M. Page, Jr.	Leroy Flatt
Thomas C. Thompson	Charles R. Howell
Arthur N. Garden, Jr.	Robert E. Bracken



## CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 7 (legislative day of June 2), 1949:

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Pete Jarman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

## WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate June 7 (legislative day of June 2), 1949:

## POSTMASTERS

## CALIFORNIA

Henry M. Brandenberger, Cornell.  
Leah M. Corporon, Riverbank.

## CONNECTICUT

Meta D. Neusse, Hanover.

## IOWA

Arlo W. Mugge, Calumet.  
Pearl R. Ormsby, Stockton.  
Mae H. DeBeer, Stout.  
Vivian B. Christen, Walford.

## MISSOURI

John K. Morris, Bakersfield.

## MICHIGAN

Evelyn Panyan Nikorak, Copper City.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Nellie E. Feeley, Tunnelton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord God, as we face the urgent call to duty this day, we pray for mental poise, that all our works shall show forth a balance in our thought and in our decisions. Lead us in honesty of purpose and deed, helping us so to live that we can stand unashamed before Thee. If we are inclined to doubt, steady our faith; if we are tempted, make us strong to resist; if we should miss the mark, give us courage to try again.

Grant, our Father, that no entanglements may deter or defeat us, but that the path shall be made plain by the presence of Thy spirit divine. Let the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be always acceptable in Thy sight, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on June 7, 1949, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 738. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Minerva C. Davis; and

H. R. 1057. An act for the relief of John Keith.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) entitled "An act to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 162, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 714) entitled "An act to provide for comprehensive planning, for site acquisition in and outside of the District of Columbia, and for the design of Federal building projects outside of the District of Columbia; to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction over certain lands between certain departments and agencies of the United States; and to provide certain additional authority needed in connection with the construction, management, and operation of Federal public buildings; and for other purposes."

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTEN, STIGLER, KRUSE, CANNON, H. CARL ANDERSEN, and HORAN.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska (at the request of Mr. STEFAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an address delivered by Dr. Marvin.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the International Children's Fund and include a table.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances in the RECORD, in one to include an editorial and in the second to include a resolution from the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the basing-point system.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous material.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIS G. SEARS

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the membership of this House that yesterday I received unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders to be entered.

I shall at that time pay tribute to the memory of a very fine Republican friend of mine, Willis G. Sears, who represented the Second Nebraska District in this House for four consecutive terms, from 1922 to 1930, and who died at Omaha, Nebr., on June 1, 1949, and I hope that those who remember him favorably will be there, if possible, to add their tribute to mine.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain extraneous matter.

Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include therein certain statements and excerpts.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor at this time to call your attention to the wheat situation. The Eightieth Congress, when it tied the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation so that they could not provide wheat storage for this crop, sowed to the wind, and now they will have an opportunity to contend with the whirlwind. The combines are rolling in southern Texas, and it will not be long before they will be in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Much of that wheat will go on the ground and, if the weather is unfavorable, it will rot, and farmers will be forced to take 30 or 40 or maybe 50 cents less than the loan price for their wheat because they will not have storage for it. I want the people who are responsible for that condition to accept that responsibility, and I am laying it flatly at their door this morning.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Certainly.

Mr. RICH. The Democrats have been in power for the last 20 years. Why have you not done something about it if you think it is so great? Why do you single out the Eightieth Congress? You ought to be ashamed.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Every time we try to do something there are enough men who get up to try to keep us from doing it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the very gentlemen who always objects.

Mr. RICH. What I object to is the spending.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I would like to invite the attention of the Members of this House to the fact that we have only recently emerged from the shooting stage of the greatest war in all history. We emerged from the conflict victorious only because we bent every energy and resource of this Nation to accomplish victory. Steel was vitally needed in the war effort; other building material was either scarce or impossible to obtain. Until 1947, building of additional grain storage was either impossible or impractical. Grain storage could have been built, and should have been built, last year, but the Eightieth Congress so tied the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation that it was impossible for them to do so under the law, and many Members of that party tried again on the floor of this House to pass a bill that would leave the Commodity Credit Corporation without power to provide storage in the future. But because we have a Democratic majority, we restored to the Commodity Credit Corporation the power to provide storage, which is the only way to make the loan program effective, but that power has probably come too late for this crop.

A recent issue of the Kansas City Star reports that many Texas grain elevators which have available storage for wheat are refusing to store grain for Texas farmers. They have all the storage needed for wheat that they can buy for 32 to 40 cents per bushel below the loan figure. Wheat is reported selling in Wichita Falls, Tex., for \$1.55 per bushel, and it is freely predicted that it will go as low as \$1.25 before combines have finished the harvest. The Star reports that a large number of elevators are denying farmers storage space for wheat, and it is estimated that Texas farmers alone stand to lose thirty to forty million dollars on this year's wheat crop alone. Those same conditions will apply in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, and all because the Eightieth Congress took the position it would be communistic, socialistic, and unjust for the Commodity Credit Corporation to be allowed to buy, lease, and build storage for loan grain. This same condition prevailed last fall when the corn pickers were gathering a great corn crop.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is reported by the Kansas City Star as saying:

Reports by the railroads indicate that there are 217,000,000 bushels of available grain-storage space east of the Rocky Mountains.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is further reported as saying that—

Railroad figures indicate that public elevator space east of the Rocky Mountains totals 386,313,000 bushels and is now carrying 150,355,000 bushels, or 40 percent of its capacity.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] says that he thinks it ridiculous that people do not know about the storage situation. One thing the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] failed to tell us is what percent of that 217,000,000 bushels of storage was available for loan wheat. It is my opinion that most of that storage space will be filled with distressed wheat on which the grain trade will, no doubt, make a profit of 30 to 50 cents per bushel and thereby defraud the American farmer of the just reward of his toil. If the Commodity Credit Corporation had been given the power to buy, build, or lease grain storage a year ago and had failed to do so, then the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Democratic administration and the Secretary of Agriculture could be held responsible for the present deplorable situation, but the fact remains that the Eightieth Congress denied the Commodity Credit Corporation those powers and must therefore stand accountable for what happened last fall with corn and what is happening again now with wheat.

How many times will the American farmer have to go through things like this before he realizes that their basic philosophy makes it impossible for the Republican Party to ever be a friend of the farmer and the laboring man?

#### LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3333) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do the minority members of the committee know that this action was to be taken today?

Mr. FOGARTY. I notified the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] this morning.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Did he have any objection?

Mr. FOGARTY. No; he has no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. FOGARTY, HEDRICK, McGRATH, CANNON, KEEFE, and SCRIVNER.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks, and include certain extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read the substance of a resolution which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and I are introducing today. We regard this as a matter of considerable importance, as I believe the Members will agree.

We are joined in the resolution on the majority side by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], and on the minority side, by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS], the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 64) is as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that it should be a fundamental objective of the foreign policy of the United States to support and strengthen the United Nations and to seek its development into a world federation, open to all nations, with defined and limited powers adequate to preserve peace and prevent aggression through the enactment, interpretation, and enforcement of world law.*

I am also authorized by 90 other Members of the House to state they are also sponsoring this resolution. A list by States follows:

Alabama: BATTLE, Democrat.  
 Arizona: PATTEN, Democrat.  
 Arkansas: HAYS, Democrat; MILLS, Democrat; TRIMBLE, Democrat.  
 California: ANDERSON, Republican; HAVENNER, Democrat; HOLIFIELD, Democrat; JACKSON, Republican; JOHNSON, Republican; McKINNON, Democrat; MILLER, Democrat; PHILLIPS, Republican; SCUDDER, Republican; WELCH, Republican; WHITE, Democrat.  
 Colorado: ASPINALL, Democrat; CARROLL, Democrat.  
 Connecticut: LODGE, Republican; RIBICOFF, Democrat; WOODHOUSE, Democrat.  
 Florida: HERLONG, Democrat; SIKES, Democrat; SMATHERS, Democrat.  
 Georgia: LANHAM, Democrat; WHEELER, Democrat.  
 Illinois: DAWSON, Democrat; MACK, Democrat; VELDE, Republican; YATES, Democrat.  
 Indiana: CROOK, Democrat; JACOBS, Democrat; NOLAN, Democrat.  
 Maine: HALE, Republican.  
 Maryland: MILLER, Republican.  
 Massachusetts: DONOHUE, Democrat; FURCOLO, Democrat; HERTER, Republican; HESLINGTON, Republican; KENNEDY, Democrat.  
 Michigan: FORD, Republican.



Minnesota: BLATNIK, Democrat; JUDD, Republican.

Missouri: BOLLING, Democrat; KARST, Democrat.

Montana: MANSFIELD, Democrat.

Nevada: BARING, Democrat.

New Hampshire: COTTON, Republican.

New Jersey: ADDONIZIO, Democrat; AUCHINCLOSS, Republican; CASE, Republican; EATON, Republican; HOWELL, Democrat; RODINO, Democrat; TOWE, Republican.

New York: BYRNE, Democrat; CELLER, Democrat; DAVIES, Democrat; HELLER, Democrat; JAVITS, Republican; KEARNEY, Republican; KLEIN, Democrat; KEATING, Republican; MULTER, Democrat; POWELL, Democrat; RIEHLMAN, Republican; TAURIELLO, Democrat.

North Carolina: CHATHAM, Democrat.

Ohio: BURKE, Democrat; CROSSER, Democrat; VORYS, Republican.

Pennsylvania: BUCHANAN, Democrat; DAVENPORT, Democrat; EBERHARTER, Democrat; FULTON, Republican; GRANAHAAN, Democrat.

South Carolina: RICHARDS, Democrat.

Tennessee: PRIEST, Democrat.

Texas: TEAGUE, Democrat.

Utah: BOSONE, Democrat; GRANGER, Democrat.

Virginia: GARY, Democrat; HARRISON, Democrat; STANLEY, Democrat.

Washington: JACKSON, Democrat; MITCHELL, Democrat; TOLLEFSON, Republican.

West Virginia: BURNSIDE, Democrat.

Wisconsin: BIEMILLER, Democrat; ZABLOCKI, Democrat.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Hays] has expired.

#### DEVELOPING THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, in August 1944, while the war was still on, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Hays] and I introduced identical resolutions, seeking to develop in the Congress and in the Government administration and in the country at large agreement on a national foreign policy for dealing with our problems today just as the Monroe Doctrine has been for over a century a national policy—neither Republican nor Democratic, but American. Four times since then we have introduced identical resolutions dealing with one or another phase of this most important problem. In 1947 and 1948 we were joined with other Members including most of those whose names the gentleman from Arkansas has just read, or included in his statement.

If a foreign policy is to be continuing and therefore predictable and dependable so that both we and people abroad can know what to count on, it must be supported by both major parties. If both parties are to support it, both parties must have a real share in formulating and developing it.

It is clear on the basis of 4 years' experience with the United Nations that in its present form it cannot do the job that the peaceful peoples of the world hoped for from it. The remedy is not to abandon it, or to give lip service to it while bypassing it as we have of necessity done so frequently, but to try to correct the demonstrated defects. The course that gives greatest hope with re-

spect to world organization for peace is not back; or around; but ahead.

We are fully aware of the difficulties involved in developing the United Nations into a world federation or other world organization with powers carefully defined and limited but adequate to enable it to prevent war through enacting, interpreting and enforcing world law governing relations between nations. But the difficulties in any other course are still greater.

The objectives cannot be attained immediately. But we can determine immediately that this is our objective, the only objective that gives real hope and toward which we must, therefore, direct our unceasing and utmost efforts.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the introduction of this joint resolution. It signifies our bipartisan interest and desire to make the United Nations a real functioning organization, dedicated to the ideals of world peace. We believe that the United Nations must be made strong, to the end that it will be able to stop aggression and give security to the peoples of the world and insure peace based on mutual tolerance and understanding.

It is my hope that because of these joint resolutions that are being introduced today we will be able to bring about the creation of a world monetary fund to administer to the financial needs of the world and to take the burden off the shoulders of the United States, a world court to administer the law and to render judgment among and in the family of nations, and a world police force in the United Nations to enforce world peace and to put down aggression. This and other reforms are the objectives which we seek. We believe firmly that only through a strengthened United Nations can man's best and perhaps last hope for peace and security be achieved. This is the goal for all mankind. Only through the United Nations, a strengthened United Nations, can the needs of the peoples of the world be realized.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include certain material.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED NATIONS

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, this resolution we introduced today is unfinished business for Congress, our country, the world. Last year in the Eightieth Congress, our Foreign Affairs Committee, by unanimous vote, brought out H. R. 6802, the United Nations Participation Act. Section 1 spelled out the five progressive steps needed then and now to develop the United Nations.

First. Confirming the status of the United Nations in its site within the United States with appropriate privileges and immunities, facilitating its headquarters building program, and increasing the effectiveness of the United States in the work of the United Nations;

Second. Seeking by voluntary agreements, interpretations, and practices to improve the functioning of the United Nations, to liberalize the voting procedures in the Security Council, and to eliminate the veto on all questions involving pacific settlement of international disputes and situations and the admission of new members;

Third. Pressing for agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter, and for agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments including armed forces under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion;

Fourth. Encouraging, and associating the United States with, such regional and other collective arrangements for self-defense as are consistent with the Charter, are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid between free nations, and affect the national security of the United States; and making clear the determination of the United States to exercise the right under the Charter of individual or collective self-defense in the event of any armed attack against a member affecting the national security of the United States; and

Fifth. Initiating consultations with other members concerning the need for and possibility of so amending the Charter as to enable the United Nations more effectively to prohibit, and prevent aggression or other breaches of the peace.

To do all this will take courage, patience, and ingenuity. We can do it.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances, in one to include an address by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] and in the other a newspaper article.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD regarding a bill he is today introducing.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Paul O. Peters.

Mr. KEEFE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested in what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CHRISTOPHER] had to say lambasting the Eightieth Congress, but let me say that President Truman in his message to Congress last January recommended many things that I believe should be deferred or cut out entirely.

Cut out program to build steel plants. The industry now is running at 92 per cent capacity.

Cut out spending.

Cut out Federal hand-outs.

Cut out demand for commodity regulation.

Cut out Federal aid for education.

Cut out socialized-medicine program.

Cut out demand for increased taxes.

Cut out demand for 75-cent minimum wage.

Cut out Brannan plan of farm-price support.

Cut out rural-telephone expansion under the REA.

Cut out St. Lawrence seaway.

Cut out civil-rights program.

Cut out public power plants.

Cut out demand for Taft-Hartley repeal.

Cut out slum clearance now.

Cut out universal military training.

Cut out reciprocal trade agreements and lowering of tariff.

Cut out the Fair Deal program of socialization or it will end up a misdeal.

Cut out spending and now adjourn.

There are many more projects which could be well cut out and leave the country in better shape than if we attempted to carry out the recommendations of the President to the Congress in his January message.

## TRIUMPHS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, in the midst of so many of the perils that apparently confuse the thinking of the people not only of the Congress but the people of America, it is reassuring to note that in the great field of scientific research, in the field of public health, the most marvelous accomplishment has just been announced that ought to be reassuring not only to the people of America, but also to the people of the world; I refer to the announcement of the discovery of Compound E by the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minn., and the discovery of a companion compound known as ACTH produced by Armour & Co., of Chicago. That has been the most electrifying thing in any medical re-

search and scientific research in the last 75 years. These discoveries bid fair to relieve mankind of many of the crippling ailments and many of the degenerative diseases that now respond almost like magic to these new compounds. This ought to give a note of hope to the people of America.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "The Hardwood Story."

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech, notwithstanding that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD, and, according to the Public Printer, will cost \$168.75 to print.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution and two bills.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

## TEMPORARY DEFERMENT IN CERTAIN UNAVOIDABLE CONTINGENCIES OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK OF MINING CLAIMS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3754) providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE of California, MURDOCK, REGAN, LEMKE, and BARRETT of Wyoming.

## RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read:

JUNE 3, 1949.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

*The Speaker, House of Representatives, United States, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the special committee appointed to attend as observers the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament at Caux-Sur-Montreux, Switzerland. This special committee was appointed pursuant to House Resolution 232, Eighty-first Congress. Respectfully,

LAURIE BATTLE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

## APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR MORAL REARMAMENT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 232, Eighty-first Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the special committee to at-

tend the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 212)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

## To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend that the Congress authorize the continuation of economic assistance to the Republic of Korea for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

The United States is now providing relief and a small amount of assistance in rehabilitation to the Republic of Korea under Public Law 793, Eightieth Congress. The continuation of that assistance is of great importance to the successful achievement of the foreign-policy aims of the United States. The authority of the present act extends only until June 30, 1949. For this reason legislation is urgently needed, and I am hopeful that the Congress may give it early consideration.

The people of the United States have long had sympathetic feelings for the Korean people. American missionaries, supported by American churches of many denominations, brought spiritual guidance, education, and medical aid to the Korean people during their 40 years of Japanese bondage. All Americans who have come to know the Korean people appreciate their fierce passion for freedom and their keen desire to become an independent nation.

Early in the war with Japan, it was resolved that Korea should be liberated. In the Cairo Declaration of December 1943 the United States joined with the United Kingdom and China to express their determination that in due course Korea should become free and independent. This pledge was reaffirmed in the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, with which the Soviet Union associated itself upon its entrance into the war against Japan in the following month. With our victory over Japan, it was hoped that the Korean Nation would be reborn. Unfortunately, however, only the people of Korea south of the 38° parallel have thus far attained their freedom and independence.

The present division of Korea along the 38° parallel was never intended by the United States. The sole purpose of the line along the 38° parallel was to facilitate acceptance by the Soviet and United States forces of the surrender of



Japanese troops north and south of that line. Immediately after the completion of the Japanese surrender, the United States through direct negotiations with the Soviet Union sought to restore the unity of Korea.

For 2 years these efforts were rendered unavailing by the attitude of the Soviet Union. When it became apparent that further delay would be injurious to the interests of the Korean people, the United States submitted the matter to the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the hope that the United Nations could assist the people of Korea to assume their rightful place as an independent, democratic nation.

By vote of an overwhelming majority, General Assembly adopted a resolution on November 14, 1947, calling for an election, under the observation of a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, to choose a representative national assembly for the purpose of drafting a democratic constitution and establishing a national government. The Soviet Union refused to permit the United Nations Commission to enter its zone. Consequently, the right of the Korean people to participate in a free election to establish a free government was confined to south Korea. As a result of this election, the Government of the Republic of Korea was inaugurated August 15, 1948.

The General Assembly of the United Nations at its next session considered the report of its Commission and in December 1948 adopted a resolution holding the Government of the Republic of Korea to be the validly elected, lawful government of the area in which elections were held under the Commission's observation—and the only such government in Korea. The General Assembly established a reconstituted Commission to consult with the occupying powers on the withdrawal of their forces and to continue to work for the unification of Korea under representative government.

The United States terminated its military government in Korea upon the inauguration of the Government of the Republic of Korea and recognized the new government on New Year's Day, 1949.

The December 1948 resolution of the General Assembly called on the occupying powers to withdraw their forces as soon as practicable. The United States has thus far retained a small number of troops in Korea at the request of the Government of the Republic to give the Republic an opportunity to establish forces adequate to protect itself against internal disturbances and external attacks short of an aggressive war supported by a major power. A military advisory group requested by the Korean Government for training purposes will be retained in Korea after the withdrawal of United States troops.

The debilitated state in which the Korean economy was left by the Japanese has been accentuated by the separation of the hydroelectric power, coal and metal and fertilizer industries of the north from the agricultural and textile industries of the south and by the effects of continuing Communist agitation. The United States has furnished the

people of south Korea with basic relief during the period of military government. Despite such assistance, however, the Republic is still far short of being able to support itself, even at the present modest standard of living of its people. It is in urgent need of further assistance in the difficult period ahead until it can stand on its own feet economically.

The aid now being provided to Korea is essentially for basic relief. Without the continuation of such relief, its economy would collapse—inevitably and rapidly. Bare relief alone, however, would not make it possible for the republic to become self-supporting. The republic would remain dependent upon the continuation of relief from the United States at a costly level into the indefinite future—and subject to the same inevitable collapse at any time the relief should be withdrawn. For these reasons the aid granted should be not for mere relief but for recovery. The kind of program which is needed is the kind which the Congress has authorized for the countries of western Europe and under which those countries have achieved such rapid progress toward recovery during the past year. Full advantage should be taken of the broad and successful experience in western Europe by continuing responsibility for the administration of the Korean aid program in the Economic Cooperation Administration, which has been administering aid to Korea since January 1 of this year.

Prior to January 1 of this year, aid to Korea was administered by the Army as a part of its program for government and relief in occupied areas. The budget which I submitted to the Congress in January contemplated that economic assistance to Korea would be continued outside of the Army's program for government and relief in occupied areas. The needs of the Republic of Korea for economic assistance have been carefully studied in the light of the latest available information. I am convinced that the sum of \$150,000,000 is the minimum aid essential during the coming year for progress toward economic recovery.

Such a recovery program will cost only a relatively small amount more than a bare relief program. Yet a recovery program—and only a recovery program—will enable the Republic of Korea to commence building up the coal production, electric-power capacity, and fertilizer production which are fundamental to the establishment of a self-supporting economy and to the termination of the need for aid from the United States. Aid in the restoration of the Korean economy should be less costly to the United States in the end than a continued program of relief.

The recovery program which is recommended is not only the soundest course economically but also the most effective from the standpoint of helping to achieve the objectives of peaceful and democratic conditions in the Far East.

Korea has become a testing ground in which the validity and practical value of the ideals and principles of democracy which the Republic is putting into practice are being matched against the practices of communism which have been im-

posed upon the people of north Korea. The survival and progress of the Republic toward a self-supporting, stable economy will have an immense and far-reaching influence on the people of Asia. Such progress by the young Republic will encourage the people of southern and southeastern Asia and the islands of the Pacific to resist and reject the Communist propaganda with which they are besieged. Moreover, the Korean Republic, by demonstrating the success and tenacity of democracy in resisting communism, will stand as a beacon to the people of northern Asia in resisting the control of the Communist forces which have overrun them.

The Republic of Korea, and the freedom-seeking people of north Korea held under Soviet domination, seek for themselves a united, self-governing and sovereign country, independent of foreign control and support and with membership in the United Nations. In their desire for unity and independence, they are supported by the United Nations.

The United States has a deep interest in the continuing progress of the Korean people toward these objectives. The most effective, practical aid which the United States can give toward reaching them will be to assist the Republic to move toward self support at a decent standard of living. In the absence of such assistance, there can be no real hope of achieving a unified, free and democratic Korea.

If we are faithful to our ideals and mindful of our interest in establishing peaceful and prosperous conditions in the world, we will not fail to provide the aid which is so essential to Korea at this critical time.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 7, 1949.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

JOHN F. GALVIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 766) for the relief of John F. Galvin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000 to John F. Galvin, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as a result of an operation on November 21, 1944, at the Thirteenth Field Hospital, Stolberg, Germany: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$15,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GEORGE H. WHIKE CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4419) for the relief of George H. Whike Construction Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$14,483.45 to George H. Whike Construction Co., of Canton, Ohio, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained on Jackson Park homes project contract No. OH 33037, Canton, Ohio, as the result of Executive Order 9301 which changed the workweek from 40 hours to 48 hours on same date (February 11, 1943) that such contract was signed: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### L. J. HAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4261) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to L. J. Hand a patent in fee to certain lands in the State of Mississippi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to L. J. Hand, a patent in fee to the following-described land, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 30, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 31, township 15 north, range 4 east, Choctaw meridian, Holmes County, Miss., containing seventy-nine and eighty-seven one-hundredths acres, more or less: *Provided, however*, That the issuance of such patent shall operate only as a conveyance of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described herein, but shall not affect any valid adverse rights of third parties should any such rights exist.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOHN K. JACKSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1499) for the relief of John K. Jackson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John K. Jackson, of Astoria, Oreg., the sum of \$4,442.30, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages for personal injuries suffered on December 22, 1937, at Astoria, Oreg., when shot by Garwyn S. Diehl, radioman, first class, United

States Navy: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CITY OF RENO, NEV.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 41) for the relief of the city of Reno, Nev.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### ELLEN HUDSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 42) for the relief of Ellen Hudson, as administratrix of the estate of Walter R. Hudson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ellen Hudson, of 804 South Verdugo Road, Glendale, Calif., as administratrix of the estate of Walter R. Hudson, deceased, the sum of \$7,500, in full satisfaction of the claim of such estate against the United States for compensation for the death of said Walter R. Hudson as a result of personal injuries sustained by him when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a United States Army vehicle, near Pittman, Nev., on April 4, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim; and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### J. N. JONES AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 146) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of J. N. Jones, and others.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time or any limitation upon the jurisdiction of United States district courts to hear, determine, and render judgment on tort claims against the United States which accrue prior to January 1, 1945, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the following-named persons, all

of Malheur County, Oreg., against the United States for damages incurred by them when their properties were flooded as the result of a break on May 7, 1942, in the reservoir gates which controlled the flow of water into canals of the Vale-Oregon Irrigation District; the projects in such district being then under the exclusive control of the United States: (1) J. N. Jones; (2) May Delsole, successor in interest and heir at law of L. P. Delsole; (3) Anna Curry, administratrix of the estate of Fred Curry; (4) John U. Hoffman; (5) Orrin Curry; (6) Tom Joyce; (7) W. W. Seaward; (8) Gilbert Masterson; (9) Drexell Williams; (10) John Joyce and Kate Joyce; and (11) Mary Robertson, successor in interest and heir at law of W. A. Robertson.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claims, the United States shall be held liable for damages, and for any negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of any of its officers or employees, to the same extent as if the United States were a private person in accordance with the law of the place where the acts or omissions occurred.

SEC. 3. Suit upon such claims may be instituted by or on behalf of the claimants listed in section 1 at any time within one year after the date of enactment of this Act. Proceedings for the determination of such claims and review thereof, and payment of any judgments thereon shall be had as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### H. LAWRENCE HULL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 147) for the relief of H. Lawrence Hull.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to H. Lawrence Hull, of Newport, Oreg., the sum of \$551.66, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of property damages sustained by him when a United States Army vehicle struck and destroyed two gasoline pumps owned by him on December 2, 1943, at Newport, Oreg.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WILLIAM F. THOMAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 165) for the relief of William F. Thomas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William F. Thomas, of Orlando, Fla., the sum of \$15,000, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States (1) for compensation for the personal injuries he suffered when involved in an accident with an Army truck on August 2, 1943, and his disability resulting from



said injuries; (2) for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of said injuries; and (3) for compensation for loss and damage to his personal property as a result of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. FLORENCE BENOLKEN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 189) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Florence Benolken.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Florence Benolken, of Omaha, Nebr., for compensation for any and all losses sustained by her as a result of having been advised by representatives of the War Department that she was not entitled to have her household goods shipped at Government expense from Seattle, Wash., to Omaha, Nebr., subsequent to the death in October 1942 of her husband, Lt. Francis John Benolken, while serving on active duty in the Army of the United States.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claims, the United States shall be held liable for damages, and for any negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of any of its officers or employees, to the same extent as if the United States were a private person in accordance with the law of the place where the acts or omissions occurred.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted by the claimant within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claim and review thereof, and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be had as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph "Twentieth" of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LOUIS J. WALINE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 191) for the relief of Louis J. Waline.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Louis J. Waline, of Lincoln, Nebr., the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by him on October 28, 1943, at the Lincoln Army Air Field, Lincoln, Nebr., when he was struck by an airplane operated by a member of the Civil Air Patrol on business for the Army Air Forces: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or

delivered to or received by any subrogee: *And provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TRIMBLE: On page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert "the legal guardian of."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, during the Eightieth Congress I introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. Louis J. Waline, of Lincoln, Nebr., to take care of his claim against the United States for the injury he suffered on October 28, 1943, when he was struck by an Army airplane at the Lincoln Army Air Base where he was employed. The bill was not reached for action in the last Congress and this year I reintroduced the measure. It is known as H. R. 2345. The senior Senator from Nebraska, the Honorable HUGH BUTLER, introduced a similar bill in the Senate, S. 191. It so happens that the Senate has already acted on their bill so that today we are asking for the passage of S. 191 instead of the House bill, with an amendment that has been offered by the chairman. I concur in that amendment and I want to say that this is a meritorious piece of legislation.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Louis J. Waline."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 408) for the relief of the estate of William E. O'Brien.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of William E. O'Brien, deceased, late of Detroit, Mich., the sum of \$10,232, in full settlement of all claims of the said estate against the United States on account of the death of the said William E. O'Brien, on November 20, 1943, as a result of injuries sustained when an airplane in which he was sitting was struck by an Army airplane at the Detroit City Airport, Detroit, Mich.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed

guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WILLIAM S. MEANY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 782) for the relief of William S. Meany.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of William S. Meany, postmaster at Greenwich, Conn., in the sum of \$17,573.80, representing the amount due the United States on account of the embezzlement of post office funds by Joseph W. Delaney, the former assistant postmaster at the Greenwich, Conn., post office.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MICKEY BAINE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 948) for the relief of Mickey Baine.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mickey Baine, of Nashville, Tenn., the sum of \$4,500, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States (1) for compensation for personal injuries, property damage, and loss of earnings suffered by him, and (2) for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of an automobile accident which occurred in 1943 in Nashville, Tenn., when his automobile was struck by a United States Army vehicle: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BUNGE NORTH-AMERICAN GRAIN CORP. AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4094) for the relief of Bunge North-American Grain Corp., the Corporacion Argentina de Productores de Carnes, Herman M. Gidden, and the Overseas Metal & Ore Corp.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to make full and complete examination into the claims of Bunge North-American Grain Corp., the Corporacion Argentina de Productores de Carnes, Herman M. Gidden, and the Overseas Metal & Ore Corp. against the United States for the sum alleged to be due them, and to pay claimants, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for their costs, or damages, consequential, incidental, or otherwise, which said claimants suffered by reason of the condemnation in 1942 by the War Department of the United States of

property known as the New York Foreign Trade Zone, situated in the Borough of Richmond, city and State of New York, of which claimants had an interest therein.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NEEDLES, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 559) for the relief of the city of Needles, Calif.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### JAMES B. STIRLING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 605) for the relief of the estate of James B. Stirling, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment, as if the United States were suable in tort, and the United States waives any applicable statute of limitation in the premises upon the claim of Robina Stirling, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of James B. Stirling, deceased, for damages resulting from the death of said James B. Stirling, when said James B. Stirling was struck by Department of Justice 1942 Chevrolet sedan automobile, bearing New York State registration No. 9A 5238 for the year 1944, on New York State Route 5, Albany-Schenectady Road, Albany County, N. Y., on September 8, 1944.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DOLAN CALCUTT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 701) for the relief of Dolan Calcutt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500 to Dolan Calcutt, of Florence, S. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and property damage sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Coast Guard vehicle, on United States Highway No. 52, between Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., on December 27, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MABEL H. SLOCUM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1132) for the relief of Mabel H. Slocum.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### JAMES MADISON BURTON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 835) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to James Madison Burton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to James Madison Burton, of Kaysville, Utah, a patent in fee to the following described lands allotted to him on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: Allotment No. 3118, the south half of section 13, and the south half of section 14, northeast quarter section 22, and the northwest quarter section 23, township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CLARENCE M. SCOTT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 836) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Clarence M. Scott.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Clarence M. Scott for the following-described lands in the State of Montana: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 in section 2, and lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 16 in section 3, township 3 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, and containing four hundred and forty and fifty-two one-hundredths acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### IRENE SCOTT BASSETT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 837) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Irene Scott Bassett.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Irene Scott Bassett for the following-described lands in the State of Montana: Northeast quarter of section 22; south half of the northwest quarter and the south half of section 23; east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, all in township 6 south, range 32 east, Montana principal meridian, containing approximately six hundred and forty acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LAVANTIA PEARSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1036) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lavantia Pearson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is

authorized and directed to issue to Lavantia Pearson, Crow allottee numbered 183 S. A., of Phoenix, Ariz., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to her on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The south half of section 29, township 2 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian, containing three hundred and twenty acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### VIRGINIA PEARSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1037) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Virginia Pearson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Virginia Pearson, Crow allottee No. 1328, of Phoenix, Ariz., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to her on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and the north half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the west half of section 30, township 2 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian, containing three hundred eighty-two and twelve one-hundredths acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ETHEL M. PEARSON GEORGE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1038) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Ethel M. Pearson George. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Ethel M. Pearson George, Crow allottee No. 1330, of Phoenix, Ariz., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to her on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The east half of section 25, and the northeast quarter of section 36, township 2 south, range 29 east, Montana principal meridian, containing four hundred and eighty acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEAH L. PEARSON LOUK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1040) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Leah L. Pearson Louk.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, upon application in writing, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Leah L. Pearson Louk, Crow allottee No. 1331, of Phoenix, Ariz., a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to her on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The east half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section 24; the northwest quarter of section 25; and the east half of the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the west half of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 2 south, range 29 east, Montana principal meridian, containing four hundred sixty acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and



passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### KATHLEEN DOYLE HARRIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1057) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Kathleen Doyle Harris.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Kathleen Doyle Harris for the following-described lands in the State of Montana: South half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of section 20; east half of section 29; lots 3 and 4, and northeast quarter, and north half of the southeast quarter of section 32, all township 9 south, range 36 east, Montana principal meridian, containing eight hundred seventy-three and fifty-two one-hundredths acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JUNE SCOTT SKOOG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1058) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to June Scott Skoog.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to June Scott Skoog for the following-described lands in the State of Montana: Southwest quarter of section 15; south half of the south half of section 12; and north half of section 13, all in township 6 south, range 32 east, Montana principal meridian, containing approximately six hundred and forty acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MRS. PEARL SCOTT LOUKES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1142) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Pearl Scott Loukes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Pearl Scott Loukes for the following-described lands in the State of Montana: The southeast quarter, section 12, township 7 south, range 27 east; lot 4, section 7, township 7 south, range 28 east; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 11; the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 16; lots 1, 2, and 3, northeast quarter, east half of the northwest quarter, the east half of the east half of the west half of the northwest quarter, section 17, lots 1, 2, and 3, section 18, township 7 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, containing approximately six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RIEGEL TEXTILE CORP.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1054) for the relief of the Riegel Textile Corp.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWARD]?

There was no objection.

#### WALTER P. GARDNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1603) for the relief of Walter P. Gardner, sole surviving trustee of the property of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter P. Gardner, sole surviving trustee of the property of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J., the sum of \$124,112.46, in full satisfaction of all claims of such trustee against the United States for indemnification and reimbursement of the claims paid by such trustee arising out of a contract between the United States of America, as licensee, and Shelton Pitney (now deceased) and Walter P. Gardner, solely as trustees of the property of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, as licensors, dated February 16, 1942, and known as contract No. W-1097-eng-2444, for the construction and maintenance of a road crossing over the right-of-way of the licensors, as modified and supplemented by contract between the same parties dated April 30, 1943, and known as contract No. W-1097-eng-2444, modification No. 1, and contract between the same parties dated September 7, 1944, and known as contract No. W-1097-eng-2444, modification No. 2: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BREINIG BROS., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1604) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Breinig Bros., Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction be, and the same hereby is, conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Breinig Bros., Inc., against the United States for damages caused by the forced eviction by the Navy Department of said claimant for the premises occupied by Breinig Bros., Inc., at Hoboken, N. J.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 4, after the word "determine", insert "and render judgment upon."

Line 6, immediately preceding the word "damages", insert "alleged."

At the end of bill insert:

"Sec. 2. Proceedings for the determination of said claim shall be had in the same manner as in cases of which said court has jurisdiction under the provisions of section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended: *Provided*, That suit hereunder shall be instituted

within 4 months after the enactment of this act: *And provided further*, That this act shall be construed only to waive the immunity from suit of the Government of the United States with respect to the claim of said Breinig Bros., Inc., its successors or assigns, and not otherwise to affect any substantive rights of the parties."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### KENELM E. RUCKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 601) for the relief of Kenelm E. Rucker.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Kenelm E. Rucker, of Elberton, Ga., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of injuries sustained while a Reserve Officers Training Corps cadet at Fort Benning, Ga., on January 28, 1943.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out "5,000," and insert "2,500." At the end of bill add: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ESTATE OF JAMES LANDER THOMAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1065) for the relief of the estate of James Lander Thomas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of James Lander Thomas, deceased minor son of J. L. Thomas and Viola Wood Thomas, of Thomas, La., the sum of \$50,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said James Lander Thomas which resulted from an accident on August 12, 1939, in the gymnasium of the Thomas High School, Thomas, La., while such gymnasium was under construction by the National Youth Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROMULUS OSCAR BEAN, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1289) for the relief of Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., of Knox County, Tenn., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages sustained by him by reason of the following facts: On, prior to, and after October 7, 1942, said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., while in the Army of the United States and whose Army serial number was and is 14008931 was assigned by his superiors, whose orders it was his duty to obey, as a member of a detail composed of himself and other members of the armed forces to unload some steel from a railroad car owned by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co., and to load said steel on an Army truck; that said truck was driven alongside, up to, and against said railway car in order that said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr. might unload said steel from said railway car onto said Army truck; and that while the said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., along with his comrades were in the process of unloading said heavy steel from said railway car onto said Army truck, a railroad engine of the said Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co. collided with and ran into and against said railway car from which said steel was being unloaded and as a result of the violence of said collision the said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., and his comrades who were engaged with him in the performance of said task were thrown off of the truck and the said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., was thrown with great violence onto and against the ground and was caused to and did strike the ground with his head, was rendered unconscious, suffered a fractured skull, and while in said unconscious condition was removed to a hospital by an Army ambulance; that said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., as a result of his said injury was forced to submit to an operation on his skull and is now compelled to and does wear a plastic plate in his skull and he suffers constant pain from said injury, is intensely nervous and is permanently injured and disabled to work and earn money for the support of himself and wife. The Army officials not only ordered the said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., to perform said hazardous duties without warning and instructing him how to avoid the dangers incident thereto, but in addition to assigning him to the performance of said hazardous task they failed to make and/or keep records of the investigation of the facts of the manner in which said Romulus Oscar Bean, Jr., was injured, he at the time of said injury being rendered unconscious and remaining in an unconscious and disabled condition for a long period of time from and after the time said injuries were inflicted upon him: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this

act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. DORA FRUMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1637) for the relief of Mrs. Dora Fruman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Dora Fruman, Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of \$35,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Dora Fruman against the United States on account of personal injuries, pain and suffering, loss of earnings, and medical, hospital, and other expenses sustained by her as a result of slipping and falling on August 14, 1942, on the steps of the William Penn Annex, United States post office, Philadelphia, Pa.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$35,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JACK PHILLIPS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1672) for the relief of Jack Phillips.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of funds of the District of Columbia, to Jack Phillips, District of Columbia, the sum of \$337.15. Such sum represents reimbursement to the said Jack Phillips for repairing, at his own cost, his automobile struck by a fire truck while parked on Fourteenth Street SE, on January 23, 1948: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAM WOOTEN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2090) for the relief of Sam Wooten, F. M. Maloy, and Mrs. Alethea Arthur.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

WINONA MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2224) for the relief of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., a corporation of Winona, Minn.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., a corporation of Winona, Minn., is hereby released from all liability to the United States arising out of the termination by the Navy Department of contract NOs-74270, dated June 11, 1940, and a purchase by the Navy Department against the account of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cancel and remove from the records of the General Accounting Office the debt which has been raised therein against the Winona Machine & Foundry Co. in the sum of \$7,148.77, together with interest and any other charges arising out of the aforesaid termination of contract NOs-74270 and the purchase against the account of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LESTER B. McALLISTER ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3461) for the relief of Lester B. McAllister and others.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Lester B. McAllister, former postmaster at Oak Park, Ill., with the sum of \$11,165.20; and the account of Jesse W. Beeman, assistant postmaster, with the balance due on the apportionment of \$2,791.30; to refund to Jesse W. Beeman and Willis H. Coates the amounts paid to the United States on their apportionment of the total sum embezzled by Kenneth T. Barber, a special clerk employed at said post office.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill add the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts which have been refunded by Jesse W. Beeman and Willis H. Coates."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.



LOIS E. LILLIE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1023) for the relief of Lois E. Lillie.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000 to Lois E. Lillie, of Dover, Del., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, pain, and suffering sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle, on United States Highway No. 301, between Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., on June 7, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALBERT BURNS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1069) for the relief of Albert Burns.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Albert Burns, Covington, La., the sum of \$73.20. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Albert Burns against the United States on account of damage to his automobile sustained on June 30, 1947, when such automobile was in collision with a United States Army truck on Columbia Street, Covington, La. The driver, an enlisted man of the Army, was not acting within his scope of employment when such accident occurred: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with his claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$73.20" and insert "\$70.50."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRY C. METTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1075) for the relief of Harry C. Metts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500 to Harry C. Metts, of Summerville, S. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and loss of earnings sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle near Summerville, S. C., on September 15, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. T. A. ROBERTSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1282) for the relief of Mrs. T. A. Robertson.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

LENA MAE WEST, A MINOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1285) for the relief of the legal guardian of Lena Mae West.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Lena Mae West, a minor, of Manchester, Coffee County, Tenn., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States (1) for compensation in the nature of damages for personal injuries permanently sustained by the said Lena Mae West on June 23, 1942, when she was struck near her home by a United States Army vehicle, and (2) for reimbursement of hospital and medical expenses incurred by reason of such injuries. No part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

D. A. SULLIVAN & SONS, INC., ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1598) for the relief of D. A. Sullivan & Sons, Inc., and Thomas F. Harney, Jr., doing business as Harney Engineering Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of D. A. Sullivan & Sons, Inc., for the benefit of its subcontractor, Thomas F. Harney, Jr., doing business as Harney Engineering Co., for reimbursement of costs incurred for labor and materials furnished and supplied by the said Harney Engineering Co. in the performance of lump-sum contracts W-6101-qm-127 and W-6101-qm-150, dated August 23 and September 21, 1940, respectively, covering the construction and completion of temporary housing at Fort Devens, Mass., and to allow in full and final settlement of this claim the sum of not to exceed \$35,000. The increased labor and material costs were incurred by the said Harney Engineering Co. in carrying out extra work and in making alterations, enlargements, and changes in work described in the above contracts, all of which was performed at the request and by order of the War Department or its representatives.

All of the above claims are exclusive and beyond the sums of money paid by the War Department to D. A. Sullivan & Sons, Inc., in full and final settlement of the claims for increased labor costs for which allowance has already been made and paid to the said corporation.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of said claims.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$17,767.86."

Page 2, line 18, strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$17,767.86."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WAGNON WALKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3665) for the relief of Mrs. Josephine Wagnon Walker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, to Mrs. Josephine Wagnon Walker, of Harlingen, Tex., in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of her husband, David E. Walker, who was killed in a collision with a United States Army truck which occurred near Harlingen, Tex., on March 13, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MOTOR VESSEL "FLB-5005"

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 579) to permit the motor vessel *FLB-5005* to engage in the fisheries.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the motor vessel *FLB-5005* may be documented as a vessel of the United States and may engage in the foreign and coastwise trade and in the fisheries as long as such vessel is owned by a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## LOWER SOURIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3751) to transfer a tower located on the Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge to the International Peace Garden, Inc., North Dakota.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to donate and transfer to the International Peace Garden, Inc., the steel fire tower located on the Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge near Westhope, N. Dak.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## CONRAD L. WIRTH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1446) for the relief of Conrad L. Wirth.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Conrad L. Wirth, of Chevy Chase, Md., the sum of \$85.86, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incident to the transfer of his household goods from Glencoe, Ill., to Chevy Chase, Md., in connection with the change of his official station from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## HARRY WARREN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1505) for the relief of Harry Warren.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harry Warren, of San Fernando, Calif., the sum of \$2,616.60. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United

States for certain losses sustained by the said Harry Warren in 1942, which losses resulted (1) from the destruction of certain domesticated game birds, and (2) from the condemnation by the United States for military purposes of certain real property in Van Nuys, Calif., owned by the said Harry Warren: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,616.60" and insert "\$1,212."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "(1)."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "birds", strike out the balance of the line down to and including the word "Warren" on page 2, and insert: "sustained as a result of military activities."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MRS. VESTA MEINN AND MRS. EDNA WILLIAMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1701) for the relief of Mrs. Vesta Meinn and Mrs. Edna Williams.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Vesta Meinn, Concord, Calif., the sum of \$2,508.39, and to Mrs. Edna Williams, San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$2,500. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by the said Mrs. Vesta Meinn and Mrs. Edna Williams, and on account of damage to the automobile owned by the said Mrs. Vesta Meinn and her husband, Louis Meinn, when such automobile which the said Mrs. Vesta Meinn was driving and in which the said Mrs. Edna Williams was a passenger was involved on July 27, 1944, in a collision with a United States Marine Corps truck on Third Street at or about China Basin in the city of San Francisco, Calif. At the time of such collision the said Mrs. Edna Williams was an unmarried woman known as Edna Rosen: *Provided,* That no part of either of the sums appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims settled by the payment of such sums, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,508.39" and insert "\$1,000."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$630."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## WALT W. ROSTOW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2471) for the relief of Walt W. Rostow.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walt W. Rostow, New Haven, Conn., the sum of \$585.50. Such sum represents reimbursement for certain items of personal property owned by the said Walt W. Rostow and lost at sea while being transported on the *Empire Mersey* from New York, N. Y., to the said Walt W. Rostow in London, England, where he was assigned to duty as a civilian employee with the Office of Strategic Services. The steamship *Empire Mersey*, a tanker of British registry, was lost as a result of enemy action on October 13, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$585.50" and insert "\$468.40."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GEORGE M. BEESLEY ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4097) for the relief of George M. Beesley, Edward D. Sexton, and Herman J. Williams.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George M. Beesley, Gulfport, Miss., the sum of \$238.30; to Edward D. Sexton, Gulfport, Miss., the sum of \$494.70; and to Herman J. Williams, Gulfport, Miss., the sum of \$504.53. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of their claims against the United States for the loss of personal property while on duty at the United States quarantine station, Ship Island, during the hurricane of September 19, 1947: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.



## HARRY FUCHS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4792) for the relief of Harry Fuchs.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of Harry Fuchs for refund of certain amounts paid for property purchased from the United States Marine Detachment, Tientsin, China, on or about December 5, 1941, but which property was never delivered to Mr. Fuchs by the Government and to allow in full and final settlement of the claim the amount of not to exceed \$859. There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$859, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the said claim.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ROBERT A. ATLAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4807) for the relief of Robert A. Atlas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert A. Atlas, of Minneapolis, Minn., the sum of \$615. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Robert A. Atlas against the United States for services rendered to the War Department during February and March 1946, when he served as civilian optometrist at Fort Snelling, Minn.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SIRKKA SIIRI SAARELAINEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1127) for the relief of Sirkka Siiri Saarelainen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Sirkka Siiri Saarelainen, who arrived at the port of New York, N. Y., August 16, 1946, shall, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax, be considered for the purposes of immigration and naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota for Finland for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## DANIEL KIM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1466) for the relief of Daniel Kim.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding any provision of the immigration or natural-

ization laws excluding persons of certain races from permanent admission to, or from naturalization as citizens of, the United States, the alien Daniel Kim (adopted son of David C. Kim and Mrs. Agnes Davis Kim, husband and wife, both citizens of the United States) (1) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted, on September 1, 1948, at San Francisco, Calif., to the United States for permanent residence, and (2) may become naturalized as a citizen of the United States upon compliance with the other requirements of the naturalization laws applicable in his case. The Attorney General is hereby directed to cancel forthwith any departure bond executed and filed in the case of the said Daniel Kim.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "that in the administration of the Immigration and Naturalization laws the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission into the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to Daniel Kim, a native of Korea, Korean race, national of Japan (the minor adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Kim, citizens of the United States, the father being an honorably discharged veteran of World War II) who last arrived in the United States at San Francisco, Calif., on September 1, 1948, and he shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence as of the date of his last entry, and any departure bond outstanding in his case shall be canceled."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## CHRISTINE KONO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1625) for the relief of Christine Kono.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the alien, Christine Kono, of Dutch Japanese descent, a Japanese national engaged to marry one Charles Kramer, an American citizen and veteran of World War II, shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, or any of the other provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to permit the entry into the United States for permanent residence of Christine Kono, the Dutch-Japanese fiancée of Charles Kramer, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Christine Kono is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to Charles Kramer and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Christine Kono, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported at any time after entry in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## RUDOLF A. V. RAFF

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1975) for the relief of Rudolf A. V. Raff.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Immigration Quota Act of May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. 153), Rudolf A. V. Raff, a native of Austria, shall be granted a visa by an American consul, provided he is admissible under all provisions of the immigration laws other than the Quota Act referred to herein. Upon the issuance of the visa to the said Rudolf A. V. Raff the Secretary of State shall make appropriate deduction of one quota number from the Austrian quota.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That in the administration of the immigration laws Rudolf A. V. Raff shall, upon application at a port of entry of the United States, be admitted for permanent residence without an immigration visa, provided he meets all the other requirements of the immigration laws. Upon his admission into the United States, the Secretary of State shall deduct one number from the quota for Austria for the year in which the admission occurs or from such quota for the first succeeding year."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 584) for the relief of Rudolf A. V. Raff.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws and notwithstanding the provisions of section 12 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Rudolf A. V. Raff, a naturalized citizen of Canada, shall be deemed to have been born in Canada.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 1975 as amended, as follows: "That in the administration of the immigration laws Rudolf A. V. Raff shall, upon application at a port of entry of the United States, be admitted for permanent residence without an immigration visa, provided he meets all the other requirements of the immigration laws. Upon his admission into the United States, the Secretary of State shall deduct one number from the quota for Austria for the year in which the admission occurs or from such quota for the first succeeding year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, the proceedings whereby the bill (H. R. 1975) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

TEIKO HORIKAWA AND YOSHIKO HORIKAWA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2084) for the relief of Teiko Horikawa and Yoshiko Horikawa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the aliens Teiko Horikawa and Yoshiko Horikawa, minor twin stepdaughters of David Bailey Carpenter, a World War II veteran who married Yoshi Horikawa Higo (now Mrs. Yoshi Horikawa Carpenter), a Japanese national and the mother of such minor stepdaughters, on August 6, 1947, shall be admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not apply to Teiko and Yoshiko Horikawa, minor twin stepdaughters of David Bailey Carpenter, a World War II veteran who married Yoshi Horikawa Higo, a Japanese national and the mother of such minor stepdaughters, on August 6, 1947, and that if otherwise admissible under the immigration laws they shall be granted admission into the United States for permanent residence upon application hereafter filed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SADAE AOKI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2709) for the relief of Sadae Aoki.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, or any of the other provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to permit the entry into the United States for permanent residence of Sadae Aoki, the Japanese fiancée of A. George Kato, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Sadae Aoki is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to A. George Kato and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Sadae Aoki, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported at any time after entry in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH IN ARIZONA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3982) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain lands to the Sisters of St. Joseph in Arizona, Inc., Tucson, Ariz., to consolidate the Desert Laboratory Experimental Area of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell and convey, in whole or from time to time in separate parcels, by quitclaim deed or deeds, to the Sisters of St. Joseph in Arizona, of the city of Tucson, State of Arizona, an Arizona corporation, for cash, at a price or prices not less than the appraised value thereof as determined by him, the following-described lands situated in the county of Pima, State of Arizona, to wit: That portion of tract 37, section 10, township 14 south, range 13 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, as shown on the official public survey plat approved August 5, 1944, lying north of a line extending westerly from corner numbered 7 of the official survey to the west line of said tract at a point twelve and forty one-hundredths chains south of official corner numbered 2, containing fifteen and eighty-six one-hundredths acres, more or less, subject, however, to a reservation to the United States of all uranium, thorium, and all other materials determined pursuant to section 5 (b) (1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755, 761), to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable material, as provided in Executive Order No. 9908 (12 F. R. 8223). Subject, also to a right-of-way 40 feet in width outstanding in Pima County for the Silver Bell Road as now located and defined, and to the reservations contained in the United States patent to said lands. The proceeds of such sale or sales shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purchase of any lands described in the second section of this act which are not owned by the United States and the construction of improvements for the Desert Laboratory of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station in replacement of the lands and facilities disposed of hereunder.

SEC. 2. That, subject to any valid existing claim or entry, all lands of the United States situated within the area hereafter described are hereby added to and made parts of the Coronado National Forest, State of Arizona, and all lands in the described area hereinafter under the first and third sections of this act shall thereupon become parts of the said national forest and shall be subject to the laws and regulations relating to the national forests, but shall be reserved from entry and location under the public lands and mining laws of the United States as an experimental area for watershed management and range research:

South half southeast quarter section 9; that portion of tract 37, section 10, township 14 south, range 13 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, as established by the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, as approved by the Acting Assistant Commissioner on August 5, 1944, lying south of a line extending westerly from corner numbered 7 of the official survey to the west line of said tract at a point twelve and forty one-hundredths chains south of official corner numbered 2, containing nine and sixty one-hundredths acres, more or less; four acres, more or less, out of the south half southeast quarter northwest quarter southeast quarter, south half southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section 10; west half northwest quarter

northeast quarter, west half section 15 and east half section 16, all in township 14 south, range 13 east, Gila and Salt River meridian.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of the act approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465, 16 U. S. C. 485), as amended, are hereby extended and made applicable to all lands within the area described in the second section of this act which are not owned by the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 725)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 3, and agree to the same.

CARL T. DURHAM,  
LANDSDALE G. SASSCER,  
FRANK R. HAVENNER,  
L. C. ARENDS,  
CHAS. H. ELSTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

M. E. TYDINGS,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
HARRY F. BYRD,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill provided that officers and employees of the Central Intelligence Agency who are in the continen-



tal United States on leave should be available for work or duties in the agency or elsewhere. The Senate amendment provided that officers or employees of the Agency who are in the continental United States on leave should be available for work or duties only in the Agency or for training or for reorientation for work. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: The House bill provided that whenever the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General should determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family could be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations and without regard to their failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility. The House bill limited the number of aliens admissible under such authority to not more than 100 in any one fiscal year. The effect of Senate amendments Nos. 2 and 3 was to add the Commissioner of Immigration to the officials who would determine what aliens should be admitted under this authority. The conference agreement adopts the Senate amendments.

CARL T. DURHAM,  
LANSDALE G. SASSCER,  
FRANK R. HAVENNER,  
L. C. ARENDS,  
CHAS. H. ELSTON.

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, this bill originally came before the House under the suspension of the rules procedure. At that time I pointed out in my opposition to the bill that in the report accompanying the bill, there was a statement to the effect that not all of the provisions of this bill would be explained to the Members of Congress. We were presented with a most extraordinary situation. The House voted to pass this hush-hush bill, despite the fact that all of its provisions had not been explained and would not be explained to the membership. I stated then that this bill was subversive of our Bill of Rights. The Senate amendments have not cured that. The situation with respect to elementary democracy, as it is endangered by this bill, remains the same. I opposed the bill then, and I have opposed this bill at every step, and I oppose it now in its final stage.

In the last analysis, Mr. Speaker, the security of this Nation rests on the strength of its democratic institutions. This bill undermines those democratic institutions. It substitutes for our constitutional guarantees a Gestapo system. It is being sold to the country by hysteria, and it is being imposed on the people as preparation for a war which the American people do not want. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, in a colloquy which took place in the other body several days ago a Senator inquired of another Senator as to the reason why the Attorney General's recommendation pertaining to suspension of deportation was not being acted on in the House. The reply was that the House was not going along with the policy of the Senate. The fact of the matter is that under existing law where the Attorney General suspends the deportation of an alien under section 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, it is incumbent on each body to review the action thus taken, and unless each body affirmatively approves of such suspension of deportation, then the deportation is proceeded with. At the last session of the Congress our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS] introduced legislation which had the purpose of giving each body the authority to review the action taken by the Attorney General, but did not make it incumbent on the House as well as the Senate to act affirmatively. The House of Representatives at this session passed practically the same bill. In an informal conference attended by the ranking members of both sides of the Committee on the Judiciary, it was agreed that either body would have the authority to object to the Attorney General's ruling but that neither body would be obliged to act affirmatively. The Senate is adamant in its position, but my bill, H. R. 3875, similar to the Fellows bill of last year, is now pending in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Recently I suggested a compromise amendment to this bill and I sincerely hope that the other body will bring about its early passage, thus helping to break the logjam. We want to retain the power to object to the Attorney General's rulings, but the House does not want to be obligated to act affirmatively on nearly 2,000 cases per session. Certainly it seems to me that Members of Congress, both of the House and Senate, should know what the real situation is.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. This may not be on the same subject, but I wanted to know whether there is a practice now to stay deportations in cases where bills are introduced. I understand there was a practice for many years, but that practice is no longer followed by the immigration authorities.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. WALTER. The Committee on the Judiciary 2 years ago, when our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] was chairman of the committee, reviewed the practice of staying deportations where a bill was introduced, and it was decided

that unless the Member who introduced the bill requested a hearing, and we so notified the Immigration Service, the proceedings would continue. It was only in those cases where it was apparent that the Member intended to vigorously press for the enactment of the private legislation that deportation would be stayed. However, that is not the practice in the other body. There it is necessary only to introduce a bill in order to stay deportation. Incidentally, there have been a number of cases where the House has refused to intercede, and even after bills have been introduced and unfavorably acted upon by our committee, a Senator has introduced a bill, and the deportation of some alien who, in the judgment of the House Judiciary Committee ought to be deported, has been stayed.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, when you introduce these bills, it takes quite a long time to have reports received from the appropriate agencies. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do know that it has created a rather compromising situation for Members of the House who have introduced a bill to know that that of itself does not stay the deportation until an opportunity has been had to receive reports sought and hearings held.

Mr. WALTER. I do not think the gentleman is correct in that, because, if a bill is introduced and a request is made of the Judiciary Committee, then the committee notifies the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and all proceedings are stayed until action has been taken on the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to hear that, because that clarifies an honest misapprehension that existed in my mind and must have existed in the minds of other Members. We all have communications on this subject at some time or another, perhaps two or three times a year, and, frankly, I have written to friends of mine stating that while I would be glad to introduce a private bill and submit it to the committee, and I have asked them to give me the evidence in affidavit form to present to the subcommittee, that they had better get somebody on the other side to introduce a bill to get a stay of deportation. It has been rather embarrassing. From now on I will utilize the information the gentleman has given me, and relieve that embarrassment to which I have been subjected.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report as it comes before the House has two minor amendments which were offered by the Senate and adopted by the conferees. These amendments do not change the scope or substance of the bill. One provides that if any employee of the Central Intelligence Agency is on leave in the United States, he cannot be assigned to

duty outside the agency. It is not the intention of the agency to use these employees for duty within the United States other than within the agency. They are simply brought back here for training, and so on, as the functions are carried on in the continental United States.

The other amendment provides that in addition to the approval of the Attorney General on the admission of any of these aliens who may be brought in because of their high potential security value the alien must also be approved by the Commissioner of Immigration.

The bill was carefully considered in the committee, unanimously reported, and passed overwhelmingly in the House. It outlines and spells out the functions of the Central Intelligence Agency, and attempts to build up a career service.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 74, noes 1.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NURSERY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3967) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, with Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ABERNETHY, GRANGER, and MILLER of Nebraska.

#### TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH SERVICE, AND CLERK HIRE FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 240) to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4583) relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives (Rept. No. 735), which was referred to the House calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H. R. 4583) relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives, with Senate amendments thereto, be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table to the end that the Senate amendments be, and the same are hereby agreed to.

#### INVESTIGATION OF THE B-36 BOMBERS

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 234) directing the Committee on the Armed Services to conduct thorough studies and investigations

of the B-36 bomber and for other purposes (Rept. No. 736), which was referred to the House calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Armed Services or any subcommittee thereof is authorized and directed to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters involving the B-36 bomber, including, specifically, all facts relating to when this bomber was purchased, why it has been purchased, how it was purchased, any cancellations of other aircraft procurement that may have been resulted from such purchases, and any and all other collateral matters that such inquiries may develop, and for such purposes the said committee is authorized to sit and act during the Eighty-first Congress at such times and places, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present session of Congress the results of its studies and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

#### PROGRAM FOR JUNE 8

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time for the purpose of announcing that on the report just received from the Committee on Rules giving to the armed services certain powers of investigation, I shall call the rule up tomorrow. It will be the first order of business. I make this announcement so that the membership of the House will be aware of it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What is the number of the bill? Is it H. R. 4583?

Mr. McCORMACK. No.

Mr. VINSON. If the gentleman will yield, it is a resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. The other bill to which the gentleman from Michigan refers will come up later, but not tomorrow.

#### INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 239 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2785) to provide for fur-

ther contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire to use and also 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution calls for consideration of the bill (H. R. 2785) which will merely extend for a 1-year period legislation making funds available for children that have been left destitute by reason of the war.

There have been over 4,500,000 children taken care of through this fund. It was originally established by the United Nations Organization in 1946, and called the Children's Emergency Fund. The purpose of the fund is to aid these children in their formative years, and also mothers during pregnancy and nursing period.

I believe the greatest statement that was ever made on behalf of this legislation at the time it was considered was by former Secretary of State George C. Marshall. When he was addressing the United Nations General Assembly he stated:

Children whose bodies have been starved and warped are likely to develop, if they survive, into a generation of embittered adults. Our national interests, as well as our humanitarian instinct, demands that we do not permit this to happen. If we fail to do our part for the nourishment, and care and normal development today of the children with whom our children will have to live tomorrow, we shall have failed in statesmanship as well as in humanity.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not to be considered as of permanent effect in any way but is merely to extend what has already been in the process of operation. This bill would merely extend the time until June 1950.

I may say further that the operation of this fund has been nonpolitical in every way. The committee has made an investigation on various reports as to the administration of the fund and we have been advised that the personnel operating the disposal of the fund to these children make their check from the distribution and supply depots and that the fund is disbursed equitably to the various sources that are in need of aid.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. This does not call for any additional appropriation. There is an unexpended balance out of last year's authorization and appropriation of about \$21,000,000. This would only authorize



the expenditure of the unexpended balance, and will extend the time until June 30, 1950.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman is correct. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has held extensive hearings on this legislation. It is temporary legislation. The whole program will be diverted into permanent organizations after it is completed in 1950.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is no opposition to the adoption of the rule by anyone on this side of the aisle that I know of.

I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

#### CHILDREN'S FEEDING FUND

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, H. R. 2785, in order to continue for another year the activities of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. This is needed in order to keep children fed until the world-health people get started. It was my privilege last year to see this organization at work among the needy children in several of the countries of Europe, and I feel that the work has been valuable and that the supplementary feeding of the needy children resulted in saving the lives of many of them in a number of those countries. I can assure the membership of the House that in spite of the fact that this is a matching program and that many other countries contribute to it, most of the recipients are aware that the major portion of this relief comes from the people of the United States of America. Contrary to some statements made, efforts have been taken to mark the food coming from the United States in such a way that the recipient countries know of its American origin. I feel that this international organization is fortunate in having as its executive director, Mr. Morris Pate, a former Nebraskan, who has had extensive and outstanding relief experience. Mr. Pate was a member of the Missions to Europe headed by former President Herbert Hoover, after both world wars, and during the Second World War he was the director of the prisoners of war relief section of the American Red Cross. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Pate in Europe last year when he made an exhaustive tour of inspection into many of the countries where this children's feeding program was in operation. At that time, I called his attention to the fact that many of the refugee children in Germany were in serious need of supplemental food and he was quick to recognize the situation and his prompt action resulted in considerable improvement there. It is my understanding that if the fund is given this interim additional authorization it will be possible for Mr. Pate to extend further the supplemental feeding of hundreds of thousands of refugee children in Germany who are seriously undernourished.

This House, a few days ago, passed the amendment to the Displaced Persons Act. When this bill finally becomes law, much of the problem facing the 700,000 displaced persons scattered over the world should be partially solved. But it will

not do much toward solving the problem of the approximately 14,000,000 expellees who I am told are presently in the western zone of Germany. These are the refugees who were expelled from various countries of Europe under the Potsdam Agreement. The economic problem created by these 14,000,000 expellees in Germany is beyond human comprehension and it is high time that the people of the world pay some attention to it now. I visited many of the camps of these expellees and I can testify to the pathetic conditions under which they exist. In Bavaria alone, 30 percent of the population is represented by these expellees and displaced persons and there is no longer living quarters either in the towns, cities, or farms for these unwanted human beings. The overflow of these expellees are placed in temporary barracks and I found as many as 40 people living in one barrack room. Among these 40 people were families coming from five or six different countries, speaking five or six different languages or dialects. The children in these barrack rooms were dying of tuberculosis which is the prevailing disease. Malnutrition was prevalent then and it is prevalent today because the German economy is not abundant enough to provide even the minimum food required to sustain life. It is therefore necessary that the work of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund be expanded to this part of the world and also be given encouragement to continue to give a food supplement to the undernourished children elsewhere.

There are about 30 or more governments besides our own participating in this international fund. For the information of the House, I would like to give a brief history of this international children's program. The first contributions from various governments started in 1946, when UNRRA was giving one meal a day to 5,000,000 children in 7 countries, namely, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The fund, in March 1947, laid before the Economic and Social Council its plan of operations for that year; the goal was to give a food supplement of 230 to 300 calories, roughly, half a meal, each day, to 20,000,000 children. To do so would have required \$200,000,000 from donor governments for that year alone. The fund has actually received from donor governments for both 1947 and 1948 about \$60,000,000, and has had the promise of a further matching contribution from the United States. However, the fund is so limited it has been able to give its half meal to only 4,500,000 children. It received much less money than was expected and considerable delay was experienced in starting operation because of the time taken by other governments to make donations for this new international machinery. UNRRA stopped its operations in Europe in 1946 and the fund was left to take over the operation without funds, and it was not until September 1947 that the first substantial installment of the promised residual assets of UNRRA became

available. There was a lag of 5 months before the fund received its first government contribution. Our country, in May 1947, made the first of two generous appropriations. A first authorization of \$15,000,000 outright with a promise of an additional \$25,000,000 was promised on a matching basis. The first allocations to countries based on information from UNRRA and some expert authorities were made in 1947, when shipments of food went to various countries in Europe and some to China, but the fund's real operations did not actually begin until 1948—1 year after its establishment by the General Assembly. Contributions totaling approximately \$60,000,000 have been received from 25 governments and further matching is conditionally available from the United States.

In answer to some questions about UNRRA funds, I am informed that the equivalent of \$30,000,000 of UNRRA assets were transferred to the fund. The fund share of the money raised in 28 countries through the United Nations Appeal for Children, I am informed, amounted to more than \$10,000,000. In all, and up to this time, according to my information, the fund has received or has pledged to it about \$100,000,000 equivalents. The fund is operating in 12 European countries, including Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia, and bringing aid to about 4,500,000 children. As I told you previously, it is planning to expand a program in the four zones of Germany. A feeding program has been started in a number of cities in China where the work of expansion depends upon additional funds. Eight or nine other countries and a number of British territories in the Far East are on the agenda. You might be interested to know that in Palestine and neighboring countries, this organization is bringing help to more than a quarter of a million mothers and children among the refugees in combat areas. Besides this work, the program includes mass vaccinations against tuberculosis, children have been inoculated in six European countries, and this program is to be expanded in other countries, especially outside of Europe during the present year.

Only on a personal visit among the thousands of expellees and refugees in foreign countries does one actually receive the real significance of the importance of the work of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Only on a personal visit among the children suffering from malnutrition and tuberculosis in the crowded barracks can one really realize the importance of this supplemental and direct feeding. While conditions are reported somewhat better during this summer, the coming winter will again bring terrible hardship to thousands of mothers and children. It is necessary to start planning now for the hard months to come. The matching of other countries depends entirely upon what the United States will do.

The role of the United States is so important that the eyes of millions of suffering humanity are directed toward us now. The appeal of the hungry is great. The international staff which assists the organizations and committees sponsored by their respective governments is a small one, and I am informed that every effort is being made to cut the administrative expense to a minimum. I am asked what countries and territories participate in this appeal and I add the names as follows: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Italy, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, 23 British territories, 4 French territories, East Indonesia, and Mozambique.

By leave granted me, I include in my remarks, a statement and tables contained in the report made to the General Assembly of the United Nations by the United States and Australian delegates on the work of the UNICEF:

#### THE FUND'S FINANCES

As of May 1, 1949, the fund has received approximately \$118,000,000 from the following sources:

[Thousands of dollars]

	1947	1948	1949	Total
Government contribution and pledges	26,283	35,545	14,235	76,063
Through United Nations				
Appeal for Children		10,350		10,350
UNRRA residual assets	11,100	18,774	1,790	31,664
Other private donors	502	98	23	623
Total	37,885	64,767	16,048	118,700

Of the amount so far received, 65 percent has come from governments; 26 percent from the residual assets of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; and 9 percent from individual contributions, principally from the 1948 United Nations Appeal for Children.

Practically the entire amount has either been spent or is allocated, as shown in table 2. The first year \$46,500,000 was spent, for the most part for the European program; for 1949, some \$70,000,000 has been spent or is allocated for programs in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, and Latin America. Funds available will permit operation of the current European programs only at a reduced level and only until the beginning of winter. In the other areas only limited programs can be undertaken, although the need is no less great and many requests for assistance are being received. To carry the European program at more nearly adequate levels and permit an extension of the program in other areas would require \$98,200,000. The fund is, therefore, short of its minimum requirements through 1949 of approximately \$23,000,000.

The United States Congress authorized a contribution of \$100,000,000 to the fund and appropriated \$75,000,000 of that amount to be made available immediately on the basis of \$2.57 for every \$1 equivalent subscribed by other governments. On this basis, the

United States has contributed, as of March 31, 1949, approximately \$55,000,000 against approximately \$22,000,000 subscribed by other governments. There is required a further \$8,000,000 of contributions from other governments before the balance of \$20,000,000 from the United States appropriation can be obtained by the fund for its 1949 requirements.

A further \$10,000,000 would be needed from other governments to obtain the balance of \$25,000,000 authorized by Congress. Thus, the fund would have \$35,000,000 with which to continue operations in the first half of 1950, as against the \$50,000,000 that it is estimated would be needed. It is hoped that voluntary contributions through the United Nations Appeal for Children will provide a large part of the \$15,000,000 remainder.

TABLE 1.—Contributions and pledges by country as of May 1, 1949

[Thousands of dollars]

	1947, Government	1948, Government	1948, UNAC	1949, Government	Total Government contributions
Australia	3,224	3,933	1,741		7,157
Austria				25	25
Belgium		5	114		5
Bulgaria				9	9
Canada	5,000	200	1,150		5,200
Ceylon				10	
Cuba				54	
Czechoslovakia	600	400	307		1,000
Denmark		417			417
Dominican Republic	20	50	11	200	270
Ecuador				13	
Finland		37			37
France	900	160	103		1,060
Greece		10			10
Honduras				11	
Hungary				17	17
Iceland	40		497		40
India		30			30
Israel				20	20
Italy		106	35	4	110
Liberia				1	
Liechtenstein				2	
Luxemburg	2				2
Monaco				3	
Netherlands		3		27	3
Newfoundland	100				100
New Zealand	810		1,578	403	1,213
Norway	69	22	213		91
Panama				3	
Philippines			60		
Poland	50	200		500	750
San Marino				1	
Sweden			350		
Switzerland	468	907	150	234	1,699
Thailand		86			86
Union of South Africa		443	1,511		443
United Kingdom		403	1,411		403
British Colonial Territories				157	
United States	15,000	27,122	618	12,640	54,762
Uruguay		1,000			1,000
Venezuela				16	
Yugoslavia		11	60	183	194
UNAC, Lake Success, N. Y.				124	
Total	26,283	35,545	10,350	14,235	76,063

\*Drawn against \$75,000,000 appropriation. Approximately \$20,000,000 remained to be drawn as of May 1, 1949, on basis of \$2.57 for every \$1 contributed by other governments.

The fund's money is spent in accord with allocations made by its executive board. By far the largest part is spent for food, medical supplies, and raw materials, allocated on a country-by-country basis. Smaller sums are allocated for special projects; e. g., training programs. The remainder is spent for moving the supplies and for administration. Costs of administration are held to less than 4 percent.

In general, allocations are fixed for 4 or 6 months' periods to permit procurement in advance and to enable the recipients to make their plans accordingly.

TABLE 2.—Expenditures and allocations through March 1949

[Millions of dollars]

	1948, value of supplies consumed	1949, Carry-over from 1948	1949, Allocations for 1949 <sup>1</sup>	1949, Total allocations now available for 1949
Europe (Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia)	36.80	1.0	34.9	35.9
Asia (China: India, Ceylon, Pakistan; Burma, Indochina, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom Territories; Japan, Korea)	.45	10.8	4.5	15.3
Middle East (Arab and Jewish refugees)	.41		6.0	6.0
Latin America			2.0	2.0
Antituberculosis vaccination program	1.42	1.5	2.5	2.0
Antisiphilis program		2.0		2.0
Training program and operational services	.34		.5	.5
Shipping	5.23		3.5	3.5
Administration	1.85		2.1	2.1
Reserve			.9	.9
Total	46.5	15.3	54.9	70.2

<sup>1</sup> Including decisions of executive board through March 1949.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, \$1,500,000 is included in country totals for this work.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a table.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUCHANAN].

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and I make the same request for the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an article appearing in the New York Times of Sunday, June 5, 1949, by Clare M. Reckert, which is a summarization of published reports of 300 companies which reveals total net profits of \$974,512,000 which is 9 percent above last year's first quarter's returns of \$891,682,540. The article is entitled "Net Profits of 300 Companies Up 9 Percent for First Quarter of 1949."

NET PROFITS OF 300 COMPANIES UP 9 PERCENT FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1949

(By Clare M. Reckert)

The effects of the general economic readjustment on production and corporate earnings became quite decisive in the first quarter of this year. Temporary spurts are expected in some lines, but the general trend is heading back to a normal peacetime basis which is expected to be above the prewar level.

A summarization of published reports of 300 companies reveals total net profits of \$974,512,000, only 9 percent above last year's initial quarterly returns of \$891,682,540. Of the 38 manufacturing classifications included in this review, 38 different fields showed



reduced income from the corresponding 3 months of 1948. In these instances, lower prices for products in growing competitive markets, or a leveling off in demand, was primarily responsible for the drop. Meanwhile, inventory profits are disappearing and profit margins are narrowing as pay-rolls continue to be the major item of high operating costs.

#### CALCULATIONS REVISED

This has become a period of searching self-examination and analysis of business trends in which all industry has revised downward its calculations of future prospects. An attitude of caution, therefore, prevails as industrial leaders ponder the outcome of forthcoming labor-management negotiations of automobile, steel, coal and rubber companies. A fourth round of wage increases, in the face of the present recession, would have serious results on business and the general economy of the Nation.

While indications of the downslide were noted in the final quarter of last year, they became more pronounced in the first 3 months of this year, when price cuts were made on numerous products from electrical appliances to basic materials. Other important signs were the increase in unemployment, the \$1,000,000,000 drop in durable goods purchases, and about \$3,000,000,000 in consumer purchases. Manufacturing inventories contracted to \$31,728,000,000 at the end of March from \$32,065,000,000 a month before.

#### PRODUCTION INDEXES RECEDE

The Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of industrial production of the Nation also illustrates the curtailment of activity. From the postwar high of 195 percent of capacity registered last October and November, the index fell to 191 percent in January, 189 percent in February and 184 percent in March. At 179 percent in April, the rate was the lowest since July of 1947, when output stood at 176 percent.

While the uneven changes in the earnings of manufacturers were accentuated further, the durable-goods industries again made the best showings. These included the steel, railroad-equipment, automobile, heavy machinery, aviation and chemical fields. The petroleum industry, which had consistently reported record profits, had a decline in the March quarter this year for the first time since the war. Also reflecting the more normal balance in supply and demand was the receding income of the automotive equipment makers.

#### STEEL INDUSTRY'S EARNINGS

Operating at the record high average of 101.3 percent of capacity in the first quarter this year, compared with the 94 percent average for the similar period of 1948, earnings of the steel industry showed the greatest increase over the previous year. With the slow-up in demand and in production for the metal in recent weeks, it is believed that the industry has passed its peak. The combined net income of the 11 leading steel producers rose 62 percent in the initial quarter this year from the \$98,283,371 earned by this group in the similar 3 months a year ago. Ten of the small companies made \$11,795,752, or 42 percent more than last year's \$8,282,677.

With more steel available, automobile assembly lines were able to step up operations to a record production of 1,376,059 motor vehicles in the first 3 months this year. Translated into earnings, 10 automotive manufacturers chalked up a 39-percent gain with a net income of \$176,044,498, against \$126,794,136 the year before. Significantly, however, automobiles are now among the growing list of products which have been cut in price to stimulate sales.

Chemical companies also showed improvement, with an increase of 22 percent scored by 18 concerns. As in the case of a few other divisions of industry, the better results stemmed from larger plant capacity rather than any improvement in business.

#### PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Reduction in demand as well as in the prices of heavy fuel and heating oil, coupled with lower profit margins, caused a reversal in the trend of earnings of petroleum companies, which almost unanimously forecast reduced income for 1949 as compared with last year. The combined net profits of 18 companies amounted to \$194,425,630 for the March quarter this year, against \$228,933,057 last year, a decline of 15 percent.

The reaction of industry to falling prices has curtailed forward buying. Coupled with the hand-to-mouth policy generally evident in the consumer-goods industry is the problem of attaining sufficient volume to insure profitable operations. Eight electrical-appliance manufacturers showed a drop of 31 percent in earnings from a year ago. The textile industry continued its downward course, with six companies reporting a decline of 41 percent in the quarterly comparisons.

#### STATISTICAL RESULTS

Results of manufacturing companies for the first quarters of 1949 and 1948 may be seen in the following tabulation listing various industries by groups. The number of companies in each field is given in bracketed figures.

Industry	Quarter ended Mar. 31	
	1949	1948
Steel leaders (11).....	\$159,592,665	\$98,283,371
Steel, small (10).....	11,795,752	8,282,677
Iron and steel (15).....	9,797,283	9,218,707
Coal and coke (8).....	6,004,448	7,381,560
Metal products (5).....	2,652,966	3,484,724
Outdoor machinery (4).....	4,029,127	2,153,502
Factory machinery (7).....	2,029,127	2,153,502
Machine tools (5).....	952,050	1,094,737
Railroad equipment (11).....	12,791,322	9,168,078
Total (76).....	210,360,348	141,832,651
Petroleum (18).....	194,426,630	228,933,057
Mining (11).....	41,044,441	33,251,487
Total (20).....	235,471,071	262,184,544
Chemical (18).....	95,281,268	78,087,337
Paper and pulp (10).....	8,328,682	11,895,559
Containers and seals (8).....	7,646,738	13,736,015
Newsprint (3).....	16,230,526	10,636,536
Total (39).....	127,487,214	120,355,447
Automobile (10).....	176,044,498	126,794,136
Auto equipment (23).....	27,178,483	31,993,883
Aviation (4).....	3,911,388	2,888,131
Total (37).....	207,134,369	161,676,150
Electrical manufacturing (8).....	47,777,820	46,050,969
Electrical appliances (8).....	8,783,549	12,761,186
Heating and plumbing (8).....	4,971,811	9,025,255
Furniture (3).....	720,976	884,996
Floor covering (5).....	2,773,084	2,663,490
Paint and varnish (3).....	2,722,983	1,886,948
Hardware (2).....	929,389	1,336,756
Building materials (10).....	14,484,986	15,794,450
Cement (3).....	1,449,408	845,023
Office equipment (7).....	14,393,265	14,464,277
Total (57).....	99,007,271	105,713,320
Food (8).....	16,408,130	16,502,127
Dairy products (4).....	905,958	606,820
Soft drink (4).....	7,251,134	7,438,865
Liquor (3).....	10,544,522	14,608,357
Baking (8).....	12,041,951	11,224,233
Candy (5).....	7,549,255	6,471,549
Textile (6).....	12,360,586	20,849,613
Apparel (6).....	1,266,429	1,711,454
Cigars (4).....	718,417	922,480
Drug (14).....	26,035,345	20,798,570
Total (62).....	95,051,727	99,920,428
Grand total (300).....	974,512,000	891,682,540

The combined net income of 297 industrial manufacturers for the first quarter of 1948 increased 26 percent over the period in 1947. In a comparison of 282 companies for the initial 3 months of 1947 with the corresponding quarter of 1946, the earnings showed a decrease of 48 percent. The results for the 282 companies included in a review of the March quarter of 1946, when industry was reconverting to peacetime operations and labor troubles crippled operations, showed a drop of 48 percent from the earnings for the initial quarter of 1945.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, again the Oakland, Calif., Observer has come forward with a pertinent article on the parallel span versus southern crossing controversy that is of high interest in the San Francisco Bay economic area right now.

The article which appeared in the May 28 number of the Observer, reads:

#### BRIDGE HEARINGS ADMIT FRESH AIR

The Dolwig assembly hearings that have been held in the various counties during the past few weeks anent the battle of the bridges, has clarified the situation considerably for the man-on-the-street. Since the inception of the plan for another crossing to speed up traffic across San Francisco Bay the citizens of Alameda County have had a biased and garbled picture of the over-all problem presented to them and have never, until Richard Dolwig demanded an investigation, heard all the arguments for both bridges. From the first, without exception or consideration for any facts to the contrary, the so-called vested interests in this county have stuck to the parallel span and made every effort to influence county, State, and Federal officials to clear the way for its construction. Putting personal objectives ahead of the needs of the entire bay area's development, refusing to consider the needs of rural areas, and ignoring the pleas of traffic engineers to consider the problems that the parallel bridge would create, chambers of commerce, real-estate boards, and local governments have blindly followed the pattern laid down for them.

The results of the Dolwig hearings have at least opened the eyes of the people who will pay the tolls to the fact that the twin bridge is not absolutely necessary, nor is excessive expenditure imperative to construct a southern crossing that would produce immediate relief. At last, and again thanks to the determination of an aggressive assemblyman, the public is able to evaluate both sides of the situation. Last Friday the hearings were held in the court house in Oakland and on Saturday they were continued in Hayward. At these times the local chambers of commerce had their representatives present their reasons for the parallel span. The ineptitude of these representatives to speak authoritatively for the multi-million-dollar expenditure for which they have shouted so loudly for so long, was nothing short of pathetic. That they were speaking by rote and were hopelessly unprepared to stand up under the keen questioning of the investigating committee undetermined the parallel-span cause materially.

From Washington, which has been the point of last call in the whole decision, comes word that Senator SHERIDAN DOWNEY is going to call an investigation of the affair this summer. Roused by the reports that have come to him from Californians who feel that they have been bamboozled into a crossing that will upset rather than alleviate local traffic and cause definite danger in case of emergency, he will study the situation before Senator KNOWLAND's bill requesting right-of-way over Yerba Buena Island is considered. The arduous fight that Congressmen

GEORGE P. MILLER, FRANK HAVENNER, and RICHARD WELCH have made for the past 2 years to prevent selfish interests from saddling the public with the twin monstrosity has gone by almost unheard of in local publications; the intervention of Senator DOWNEY will give an added boost to their determined fight to air the facts in this matter.

The reports that have been made by the independent engineers employed by the Dolwig committee substantiate the original plans drawn by Frank Bonner, of Piedmont, which advocated the construction of two two-lane tubes rather than three tubes, and which would enter Alameda at Main rather than Fifth Street. The additional tube, which was included in the toll bridge authority's estimate on the southern crossing, padded the cost by nearly \$25,000,000; entering Alameda by Fifth Street rather than Main involved the removal of a great many homes from the tax rolls and was one of that city's arguments against the southern crossing. As the construction cost is lowered and the entrance on Main Street conceded, Alameda has little left to warrant its ape-like stand for the parallel span.

It is hoped that the results of the State and Federal investigation will produce a transbay crossing that will be of benefit to all and develop this great metropolitan area to its greatest limit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I address myself this morning briefly to this legislation with considerable misgivings because if there is anything that appeals to the heart and emotions of the father of children, it is legislation of this type, providing, as it does, for the feeding and care of hungry and destitute children. I spent considerable time in Europe on an investigating committee immediately following the war, and I, too, had my heart strings torn by the pitiful plight of those children overseas. From a humanitarian point of view there is nothing that could appeal to me more than this legislation. I do not expect to defeat this legislation nor do I expect to contribute anything to the nonpassage of this legislation, by these remarks; but the thing that concerns me as a Member of Congress, charged with the responsibility, among other things, for the stability of the financial condition and the economy of this country, is just how far we can afford to go in this type of legislation.

Now, it is true as has been said here by my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] that this is no new appropriation. This is an extension of the time to give those entrusted with those funds additional time within which to expend them. That they will be expended for laudable purposes I do not deny nor do I challenge.

This involves approximately \$20,000,000, a very small sum as we appropriate money these days, but it still is \$20,000,000. We have now pending in the various committees of this House legislation which authorizes additional twenty millions; yes, additional twenty billions. I saw some figures the other day which I am sure would appeal to you as being fantastic, as they did to me, but governmental experts were the authority for them. Those figures show that we have bills pending that would run into the trillions of dollars over the period of the

next 50 years. If millions and billions do not concern you, certainly trillions must.

So my purpose in rising here this morning is to raise the storm signal, to call the attention of the Members of this body again to the dangers ahead if we keep embarking upon these undertakings. Laudable undertakings they are, but they are still undertakings that endanger the solidity, the solvency, and the future of this country.

I understand the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON], who has made a thorough study of this along with the other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will offer an amendment which will declare in effect that this program will terminate at the end of the year. I dare say that when that time arrives the need will possibly be as great and the urge will be there appealing to your heart and to my heart to help these people.

Will we be able any better than now to apply the brakes? Some question was raised before the Committee on Rules about feeding children behind the iron curtain with these appropriations. That does not concern me too much, because if there is an appeal here it is on the basis of humanity. As far as I am personally concerned, I do not want to see the children behind the iron curtain, any more than I want to see those who are not behind the iron curtain, suffer from starvation and privation, because if you justify this program it must be justified on the basis of humanitarianism. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that we can go on indefinitely with this type of program. Therefore, as laudable as it may be and as laudable as other programs may be that are coming up, and as appealing as they may be, from a humanitarian basis, I feel it my duty as an humble Member of this body to again raise that flag of warning; to oppose some of these programs.

Mr. Speaker, as I have intimated, I get no pleasure either in opposing the present administration, or in the making available of \$20,000,000 for this cause; but, in my humble judgment, the time has come when we must stop, look, and consider the future of this country, as well as the future of the peoples of other countries. I believe that we are about to reach, if we have not already reached, the saturation point, beyond which we cannot go. In other words, I think we have come to the crossroads, and the whole future of this glorious Republic is involved, because I still believe that the faith and credit of these United States cannot be continuously extended without reaching the crashing point. I believe there is a bottom to the Government's meal barrel, just as there is to mine and any other citizen's. And if we are to perpetuate this democratic system of ours, we are going to have to do some sharp retrenching and economizing. We now have the greatest national debt ever incurred by any government in the history of the world, most of which has been accumulated as a result of our efforts to help foreign peoples. We cannot go on like drunken sailors, spending and spending, without

some day reaching the reckoning point. Frankly, I have reached the point where I am more concerned about the loss of this, the greatest Republic, from our own unsound financing, than I am about the foreign situation. I shall, therefore, vote against this legislation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHESNEY].

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, above the din of many hammers busily engaged rebuilding the homes, schools, churches, factories, and business offices in foreign countries devastated by the recent war and weakened by disease and hardships, we in Congress are asked to heed the voices of millions of suffering children.

Mr. Speaker, these children are innocent of the greed and avarice which caused the recent war. They did not ask to be born into the squalor and disease now running rampant throughout many foreign lands. They bear no malice in their hearts toward anyone. A child's heart can hold only love—or fear.

A boy of 10 is almost a grown man in many European nations. But he is not the kind of man who will help to build his country into something of which he can be justly proud. His face is old beyond years—made that way by fear and hatred. His cheeks are hollow and pale. His eyes are weary of seeing only suffering and death at every turn. His body has never felt the warmth and well-being that comes from good meals served at regular times and under pleasant and healthful conditions. His ears are still deafened by the repeated bombings and shell fire. His mind is still confused by the loss of his family and his sudden transportation into an atmosphere which would tax the sanity of people much older than himself. His feet are deformed from disease and freezing weather. He has never known the pleasure of well-fitted shoes. He spends his time loafing, worrying where the next meal is coming from, or, worse, stealing from his neighbors to provide food sufficient to keep body and soul together.

If it were possible for each of us personally to help these children, not one of us would refuse. There is, however, a plan whereby all of us here in the United States can give those unfortunate children a bit of the security and happiness which we feel at home. That is through the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. We have been asked to appropriate money for this cause. This is no new appropriation. The money is there.

I realize that we are planning and working for greater economy in Government and I also realize how great the need is for this economy. However, I do not feel that human lives are mere commodities for which we can bargain or on which we should practice measures of economy. If we should try to do this, we would be penny-wise but pound-foolish.

What good are the homes, schools, factories, and business offices if there is no one to operate and govern them in a peaceful and wise manner? We would find ourselves in the same situa-



tion as did the gardener, who, in lavishing so much care and attention on the greenhouse which he was constructing, neglected the plants and flowers and allowed them to die. It would, indeed, be a hollow victory.

How often have we heard the axiom: "A sound mind in a sound body"?

How often have we quoted this axiom to others?

We must now practice what we preach.

We must now give the children in Europe and other foreign countries the freedom of opportunity which we have held so dear in our own country.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was established by the General Assembly in December 1946. Today it is bringing aid to nearly 4,000,000 children and mothers in 13 European countries, and has programs under way in China. On an emergency basis, aid is also being given to child refugees and mothers in the Palestine area. Soon programs will be in operation in Germany; in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon if this bill passes; and in southeast Asia, including Burma, Indochina, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Siam. The fund is working, too, with organizations in the American Republics concerned with advancing the health and well-being of their children. In addition, the fund, in cooperation with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates and the World Health Organization, is engaged in a world-wide mass vaccination program against tuberculosis. Other child-health and child-welfare projects are being developed. This help is coming from many countries in many parts of the world. It is being offered in the name of the peoples of the United Nations. In turn, this undertaking is calling forth a great effort on the part of those who are receiving aid for their children. In sum, the Children's Fund is providing a practical demonstration of how many nations and peoples can work together for the common good.

Mr. Speaker, I greatly deplore the viewpoint of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] in finding fault with this humanitarian bill. We are appropriating not only millions and millions of dollars annually, but billions of dollars for warfare and guns and ammunition. When it comes to appropriating an unexpended sum of money, such as is the extant case, which amount we appropriated in the last Congress for the purpose of meeting the contributions and payments of other nations who have joined with us upon the recommendation of the United Nations, I feel it is manifestly unfair and unjustified to find fault with the passage of a bill which will utilize this unexpended sum of \$21,000,000, as I said before, for the purpose of feeding starving mothers and children in all parts of the world.

I do not know of any bill which we have hitherto been called upon to consider that is more meritorious, more deserving, and more humanitarian than the present bill, H. R. 2785.

Only this morning I learned that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, is vitally interested in this legislation. Mr. Brannan says that his Department has been furnishing these destitute children with dried eggs, fats, oils, dried milk, and other essential food products. This, he stated, has helped in disposing of the egg surpluses and large quantities of dried milk that we have in our country today. The Secretary of Agriculture stated further that the matching countries have defrayed half of the costs of this program, and it will be to our economic advantage to continue in the disposal of the aforementioned items—the authorization has already been made and no further appropriations are necessary. He continues to point out that although some of the food will reach Russian satellite countries, most of it would reach France, Italy, and other countries friendly to the United States.

Consequently, I feel that this bill should be passed by a unanimous vote. I believe I know the sentiment of the membership and know that the vast majority, if not all, feel as I do, that in a situation such as this we should not refuse to contribute our share and allow the unexpended balance to be utilized in a worthwhile manner. All of the other nations have already done their part and contributed according to their wealth and ability. Therefore, I strongly urge the passage of this humanitarian measure, as I said before, in order to feed the unfortunate children and mothers who are presently starving throughout the world.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2785) to provide for further contributions for the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2785, with Mr. KARSTEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require to make a short statement.

Mr. Chairman, the membership of the House will recall that the first authorization and appropriation made by the Congress for the Children's Emergency Fund was \$40,000,000, under Public Law 84, known as the Residual Aid Act. Afterward, in 1948, under the European Assistance Act, an additional \$60,000,000 was authorized. Of that authorization of \$60,000,000, only \$35,000,000 has been appropriated to date. Therefore, the total funds appropriated by the Congress for this fund amounts to \$75,000,000. All of that \$75,000,000 except \$21,000,000, as of May 1, had been

expended through the matching formula, for the purposes for which it was authorized. Since May 1, the United States has matched other funds. Australia, for instance, contributed an additional sum amounting to between one and two million dollars. The United States matched that amount. Therefore, this authorization extending the time 1 year for the expenditure of the funds already appropriated will only apply to about \$17,000,000 residue.

The members of the Rules Committee in their speeches here have gone into the provisions of the bill pretty thoroughly. I hope there will not be opposition to the bill. It is for a great and worthy cause.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 3 minutes.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require to make a short statement.

Mr. Chairman, this bill for the International Children's Fund has the support of President Hoover who has felt it was one of the great hopeful international movements. It was always a great favorite of our late chairman, Mr. Bloom. I feel that its continuation until next year will not be questioned when the House has the facts.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD], who has been so instrumental in carrying forward this program.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, this bill merely extends for one year the period during which unused funds that have already been appropriated may be used for the International Children's Emergency Fund, if matched by contributions from other countries. If the other countries do not come through with their contributions, of course these funds, at the end of the next fiscal year will be covered into the Treasury.

May I say a word about the history of this program? In 1946 the United Nations voted to wind up the affairs of UNRRA. There were eight or ten areas in the world where acute need for relief assistance still existed, especially for children. So the United Nations Assembly, in December 1946 voted to establish the International Children's Emergency Fund to carry on the particularly urgent the strategically important program for these children in war-devastated countries. That organization was set up, and in the beginning appealed for voluntary contributions in this country and elsewhere.

When we were considering the so-called post-UNRRA relief measure for six or seven countries—the act, Public Law 84, was signed by the President 2 years ago, May 31, 1947—it was my privilege to introduce the amendment which was adopted on the floor of the House whereby \$15,000,000 of the \$350,000,000 authorized in the bill was to be used at once for getting this Children's Fund program going. Twenty-five million dollars more was authorized to be used if and when it should be matched by contributions from other countries. At that time the formula agreed upon was 57 percent from the United States to be matched by 43 percent from other countries.

When we passed the Foreign Assistance Act a year ago two modifications were made in the program: First, as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICHARDS), has just stated, the total amount of the authorization was increased from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000; and second, the matching formula was changed from 57-43 to 72-28; and made retroactive. The United States under that formula has provided 72 cents for every 28 cents contributed by other countries not receiving assistance from the fund. When the fund gives assistance to a country, usually in such protective foods as milk, meat, fats, fish-liver oils, the recipient country is required to provide such foods as cereals, wheat, corn, rice, millet, and potatoes, vegetables, sugar, if available. The cost of the supplies that they contribute locally for their own children is not figured in the over-all matching formula. But if, for example, France while receiving certain special assistance from the fund for her children should also make a contribution to the general fund for relief in other countries, that contribution would be considered in the matching of our contribution.

About \$54,000,000 of the \$75,000,000 that has actually been appropriated by the United States has been used; there is about \$21,000,000 that has not yet been matched by other countries and will revert to the Treasury on June 30 unless this bill is passed extending until June 30, 1950, the period during which the money can be used if matched.

We had assurances in the Committee that there are several other countries which have already made informal commitments to make contributions. If they amount to as much as \$8,000,000 that will draw out on the 72-28 basis approximately the \$21,000,000 made available by this bill.

I feel strongly that this bill should be passed, and also that it should probably be the final contribution for this particular organization. It is an emergency program, to bridge over the gap between the end of UNRRA and the period when the permanent organizations of the United Nations, like the Food and Agricultural Organization whose job is nutrition, and the World Health Organization, whose job is health, can take over the long-term program in those fields.

Now may I say a word about the work the organization has done? The first and most important task it had when it took over as UNRRA was ending was to give one meal a day, a sort of school lunch, to approximately 4,500,000 children. To each lunch the fund supplied such items as dried milk and foods rich in vitamins, fats, and oils that are so essential for health. You can feed children cereals, potatoes, and grain in abundance as far as calories are concerned but unless you give also foods containing certain essential proteins, minerals and vitamins, they will not attain good health. Those are the biggest items in this lunch of 400 to 600 calories administered to each child each day. They are prepared in soup kitchens, usually in the schools, much as Mr. Hoover did when he fed the Belgian children after the end of World War I. In fact, the director of this International Children's

Program is a man named Mr. Maurice Pate who worked with Mr. Hoover during the Belgian relief program following World War I. He is highly trained and experienced in this field, and has been exceedingly efficient and successful in carrying on the program.

The second major effort has to do with the children's health frequently that requires beginning with the parents. In many of these areas that were overrun repeatedly by soldiers an astonishingly large number of mothers is infected with venereal disease. Of course, not to treat those mothers and to allow their disease to be passed on to the children would result in a generation of people doomed for life to be less than adequate citizens, to put it mildly. So there has been a mass program of treatment with penicillin and other effective modern drugs against syphilis and other venereal diseases.

Another objective was to control tuberculosis, one of the worst curses that always follow war, concentration camps, marching armies, displaced peoples—the great white plague. Some decades ago in Europe a vaccine known as BCG was developed for immunizing against tuberculosis. You can take children that have not been exposed to tuberculosis, have not yet contracted the disease, and vaccinate them with this mild form of tuberculosis, and thereby develop an immunity which usually protects them all the rest of their life against active or virulent tuberculosis. It has been tried out extensively, especially in the Scandinavian countries, and they have acquired great experience and skill in its use. The Children's Fund was able to get the services of a corps of distinguished Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and other physicians mostly contributed by their own countries. In the needy areas they have tested or will test something like 50,000,000 children. If they are not immune they vaccinate them with BCG and those children should be protected from tuberculosis for life. Some 15,000,000 children will be so immunized.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, another part of the program is the training of medical and social personnel to work with child victims of the war. Two countries, France and Switzerland, are providing such training as part of their contributions to the fund. Another part is concerned with helping communities to produce greater quantities and better grades of milk for their people, also the installation of milk-processing machinery. Thus the fund not only helps take care of their immediate needs but helps them prepare to provide better for their long-term needs.

Mr. Chairman, may I summarize my reasons for supporting this bill?

First, serious need still exists in many war-devastated areas and it seems to me inconceivable that we should terminate the aid without giving a period to taper off.

Second, the job on the whole has been well handled. There has not been any

substantial criticism of its administration.

Third, other governments are offering to give more money and we should continue to have funds available to match such contributions as they may make.

Fourth, extending this for a year will take care of most of the emergency needs and permit orderly transfer of the nutritional program to FAO, and the health program to WHO, the permanent UN agencies set up to deal with these problems wherever they are.

If the objection is brought up, as it may be, and understandably so, that approximately half of this aid has been going to children behind the iron curtain, that to me is not a valid argument against it. If the Soviet Union's oppressive control of these countries is to be ended, it must be ended by the people within those countries. It is not going to be overthrown by sending our boys over there. What better weapon have we to win over or keep on our side the hearts of the people in these tragic lands than to have visible to all an agency daily bringing in free milk powder with the American label on it? This gives the unanswerable lie to the charges of our enemies that America is a materialistic, selfish country unconcerned with the sufferings of people of other countries.

It is not only needed relief to them, it is a matter of good sense for ourselves to keep this characteristic American type of humanitarian program going. To help the children is bound to have the greatest effect upon the fathers and mothers also. They may not be able to do much now about the police state which is fastened upon them, but their hearts are being molded for the future. It therefore seems to me that from every possible consideration we should pass this bill and make the unused funds available to be spent during the next fiscal year if and when matched by contributions from other countries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DOUGLAS).

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, on December 11, 1946, a resolution was passed by the United Nations General Assembly which set up the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. This organization did not begin work immediately due to the fact that there were not any funds available. It was not until the winter of 1947-48 when America made the first contribution of \$15,000,000 and the matching funds began to come in that the work got under way.

That was just 2 years ago. Two years ago, right here in Washington, in a small room with one person, the Children's Fund of the United Nations began to function.

Remember that when the Children's Fund was established, the World Health Organization was not in existence. There was an interim committee working on plans for a World Health Organization. The Food and Agricultural Organization was just getting started. I



point this out because some people have felt that the work of the Children's Fund was perhaps overlapping the work of certain specialized agencies within the United Nations. This was not true when the Children's Fund was set up, and it is not true today.

The Children's Fund was set up by the United Nations for one specific purpose: To get aid to children. War-torn countries that had been victims of aggression were given priority. The fund's aid was also to be used for child-health purposes generally.

Help has been given to children of enemy nations.

In outlining the program for the Children's Fund, an effort was made to try in a very small way to lay out some blueprints for child-care work that would encourage and stimulate governments to develop the most adequate possible program for children.

As the speaker before me has said, children were aided in those countries which were overrun by armies; some countries were overrun once, some twice, some three, four or five times. The population, of course, felt the impact of those armies. Sickness and disease followed the devastation of war.

The children suffered most acutely.

When the representatives of the fund went into the countries requesting aid, they found that feeding must be given first priority. Milk was needed most of all. There were other serious emergency conditions. Tuberculosis was the first problem. A large-scale program of vaccination of children against tuberculosis was undertaken. Venereal disease among children was alarming. Penicillin was provided for children and mothers. There was a shortage of trained personnel. Doctors and nurses had been killed. There were few social workers. What trained personnel there was had been shut off from the outside world for a long period of years with the result that their knowledge of the developments for handling children's diseases and children's problems was far behind that of other countries.

As I said before the most pressing problem for the Children's Fund was one of providing food, especially milk. Dried whole milk and dried skimmed milk are the principal items of food plus fats and cod-liver oil.

It is interesting to note how the food is handled. Goods come into a port of a country receiving aid. From the port they go to regional warehouses. From the regional warehouses the supplies are moved on down to 100 or 200 local warehouses. In a city there will be a great central kitchen. Here the milk is prepared.

Whole milk goes to infants and is distributed from milk centers.

#### SKIMMED MILK IS SENT TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In order to make up for the lack of butter fat in skimmed milk a fat is sent to the public schools for the children to use on their bread. The bread is supplied by the school. The food is given to the children at lunch time and is managed much as is our school-lunch program in the United States. There isn't always enough food to go around even

though the local communities try to make what contributions they can. The fund sends food to those public schools where the need is most acute.

The food is roughly distributed this way: One-third to infants and preschool children and nursing and pregnant women and two-thirds to adolescent school children. Some food is sent to children in institutions.

The governments of 30 nations have contributed to the children's fund. Voluntary contributions from individuals have come from these 30 countries and 10 others. Ten million dollars has been donated to the children's fund by voluntary contributions. This \$10,000,000 cannot be used to match the United States contribution.

Many of the countries which have received or are receiving aid have themselves made a contribution to the children's fund.

Mr. Pate, who heads the Children's Fund program under the United Nations, worked with Mr. Hoover at the end of World War I. He made a point of the fact that they had tried in operating the fund to use the same formula they used after World War I, which was to try to have a matching program at every single level.

For instance, the cities will pay the storage, transportation and distribution of the dried milk and other foods. The schools will pay for the serving of the food and all the costs that are connected with it. The administrative costs of this program are less than any program that has ever come to our committee, amazingly so, all because they have worked it out on a matching basis right down to the grass roots.

Each time the fund gives something at whatever level they receive the maximum amount in counterpart for it, thus benefiting many more children.

Our committee went very carefully into the way in which this program actually works in the communities. We are convinced that the program is being well presented. The people know that the United Nations is the source of the aid they are receiving. This must inspire confidence in the United Nations Organization and faith in world cooperation.

Most of the dried milk is bought in this country. Over \$22,000,000 was spent last year for dried milk, and \$18,000,000 of that sum was spent in the United States. Great cans of dried milk go to Europe. They not only have the United Nations label on them but also the name of the city and State from which they have come in the United States.

I have great respect for the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], who spoke earlier on the Children's Fund and I think that what he said must be considered very carefully, but there is something that has not been taken into consideration.

This is more than a humanitarian problem. This is a sound investment in the future. This program is a cooperative program between the nations of the world. It is a cooperative program in front of the iron curtain and back of the iron curtain. The story of the United Nations is carried to little children. The

United Nations flag, the United Nations posters are a part of the lunch program. The medical centers where the little children and their mothers are given vaccines, carry the United Nations flag. The United Nations Children's Fund sends doctors and nurses to Paris, London, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Switzerland to training centers. Think of the good will they carry with them when they return home.

The United States can be very proud of the help they have given to the Children's Fund.

It seems to me that the fact that the United States contributes to this kind of program shows more than anything else that we believe that ultimately, if we keep at it, peace is attainable. In contributing to the Children's Fund we make an investment in the future of our own children.

Although our contribution has been very large, and it is large because we are a rich Nation, it is interesting to note that actually, per capita, some of the small nations have made the largest contributions, much larger than ours has been. Iceland has contributed \$4.01 per inhabitant; New Zealand, Australia, and the Union of South Africa are the next three largest contributors. New Zealand contributed \$1.52 per inhabitant; Australia, \$1.15; the Union of South Africa, 97 cents; Canada, 49 cents; Uruguay, 43 cents; Denmark, 40 cents; Switzerland, 38 cents; the United States, so far has contributed 33 cents per capita.

Nations far removed from war have invested in the Children's Fund. Nations devastated by war have invested in the Children's Fund. Forty nations believed enough in the possibility of peace to invest in the future of little children.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, this bill covers the extension for 1 year of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund. This is an interim fund. It is not a long time proposition, because the representatives of the fund are trying now to work out with the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations the necessary transfers and organization changes. Of course, this will take time. There is no doubt it will be a transition as we go along. That is the argument that some people have been using against the fund, that it was a long-time organization with no particular termination in sight. It is definitely an organization which is interim, a transitory organization the duties of which will wind up in one of the permanent bodies of the United Nations with those permanent bodies taking over the functions within the foreseeable future. As has been said here, this bill simply extends the date from June 30, 1949, to June 30, 1950, and does not add one penny of appropriations. Already appropriated and unused is about \$21,000,000 which, if matched, will make a fund of \$29,000,000 for the current program of this children's fund.

The broader purpose of the bill was well stated by the former Secretary of

State, George C. Marshall on May 25, 1948, when he said:

Children whose bodies have been starved and warped are likely to develop, if they survive, into a generation of embittered adults. Our national interests, as well as our humanitarian instinct, demands that we do not permit this to happen. If we fail to do our part for the nourishment and care and normal development today of the children with whom our children will have to live tomorrow, we shall have failed in statesmanship as well as in humanity.

Let us see just how far we have gone on our own contributions. Actually the contributions are set up at the rate of 72 percent for the United States Government and 28 percent to be matched by foreign governments. It is not matched when there is the situation of the foreign government contributing solely for use within their own country.

The program involves primarily supplementary feeding of children. This program has been so extensive and well handled that it gave a supplemental meal to four and one-half million children as was pointed out. In addition there is the medical angle of the program, mass vaccination, the fight against tuberculosis among children in 12 European countries, and the antivenereal-disease campaign among children. In the third place there is medical training, to teach these people hygiene and teach them child care. Fourthly there is the program to obtain an increase in the production of milk. Two million dollars of the fund has been set aside for that.

We have heard here a statement by the gentleman from Mississippi that this might endanger our resources. Well, let us look to see what the other countries have done as a comparison. There is little Iceland, that has made a contribution by the Government of \$40,281, and voluntary contributions from Iceland, from the people themselves, of \$496,771, making a total contribution of \$4.01 for each person in Iceland. What has the United States done? We have given, as of this particular time, per capita, only 33½ cents' worth. So I think we can readily destroy the argument of the gentleman from Mississippi that this amount of money given by the greatest power on earth is certainly not endangering our economy, if we are simply giving 33½ cents—not for war, but to see that the next war does not happen, and to let these children know that this world is a much more humane place than they have known by bitter war experience—and they are able even to see it behind the iron curtain.

This program is one place where most governments except Russia are cooperating without regard to the so-called iron curtain, which is a remarkable thing. We should look to see what countries are cooperating. We have Hungary putting money in. We have Finland. We have sturdy Czechoslovakia continuing her contributions. We even have Bulgaria and Yugoslavia cooperating. These countries are acting not only for their own children but to send supplies and help to children of other lands, both behind and before the iron curtain, and without any mark of distinction whatever.

We hear such tirades against Russia and the satellite countries on this floor. It seems to me a very popular political thing back in the districts, but we should stop sometimes and say, "Well, here is a pat on the back to you countries behind the iron curtain for what you are doing on some things, and here is a good resounding pat on the back for what you are doing for the children of the world."

In my district in Pittsburgh we have many people who have contributed to this fund because they want to see their relatives' children in countries behind the iron curtain grow up healthy and with respect not only for the United Nations but for America.

The man who is directing this program is none other than a former capable Hoover man, Maurice Pate, and the man on the Republican side in the Senate, who is also sponsoring the introduction of this bill, is none other than Senator TAFT, of Ohio. In the House, I have introduced a bill that extends the time just as the bill offered by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Bloom. I have gone a little further on the matching, to permit matching through private sources, but I will not introduce that amendment, in order that we may have unanimity across the aisle on the approach to this important problem, and have a bipartisan approach that will assure the children in 12 European countries, in 4 zones in Germany, in countries behind the iron curtain, and in China and South America and north Africa another winter of this supplemental meal and care.

I do not think that the sum of \$21,000,000 is either going to bankrupt this Nation or really be adequate. I believe the fund needs an additional \$15,000,000 to arrive at anywhere near an adequate program. But this amount under discussion today will constitute a bipartisan extension and a bipartisan step toward peace—a bipartisan step toward something that does not require arms or munitions or threats of force or fear.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The conclusive evidence that it is nonpartisan is the fact that the Eightieth Congress initiated the legislation.

Mr. FULTON. That is right. As a matter of fact, on the committee level I had actually put in the amendment to make title II of the ECA, but had done so with the cooperation of both Judge Kee, the present chairman, and Mr. Bloom, former chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and our former chairman, the distinguished Dr. Eaton.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I have not heard it brought out in any of the discussions, but do you not think it would be well to also point out that some seven or eight million dollars of this fund has been used to take care of the Arabs?

Mr. FULTON. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Women and children—at least 60 percent of it.

Mr. FULTON. Yes. The funds that have been used, have been used without any distinction between race, creed, or religion, and have been used where the emergencies arose. I am glad the gentleman brought up that question.

I might say to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] that the sum of \$21,000,000 is only four times the amount the American people spent last year for goldfish. So if we might possibly give away some of our goldfish and save some children it might be a better direction of our economy than some of the things that are coming out.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I have not heard it mentioned anywhere the possibility of doing something in the Caribbean area for the children.

Mr. FULTON. Slightly over 2 percent of this fund has been used in South American and Latin-American countries. There is a program in that area that has had to be done on the local level because of conditions, and it has been more or less the meeting of substandard conditions in a small way. My feeling on it is that you should in no way leave out the Latin-Americans, our good friends who stood by us in the war, or forget their children when in dire need.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I hope very much that the bill under consideration may be agreed to. I am not adverse to seeing action taken by the Eightieth Congress approved here today. We agreed a year ago that \$100,000,000 was the proper amount of money for this purpose and the balance unexpended to date is still needed.

The people in charge of the distribution of this money are unchallenged so far as ability, planning, and method are concerned. I am greatly impressed by an article appearing in the Saturday Evening Post several issues ago outlining in some detail the operation of the committee in charge of the distribution of this money; it made most interesting reading. It made one who is an American feel proud that his or her country did take this active part in preserving the lives of little children throughout the world.

In the report accompanying the bill the following statement is found:

Support for the International Children's Emergency Fund has gone on along with the above legislative enactments, assistance to children and pregnant and nursing mothers, in an objective beyond the foreign policy considerations that necessarily enter upon the wider scope of the United States foreign economic policy.

I suppose that means that in considering this matter we should adopt a humanitarian approach rather than one which carries out the foreign policy of the United States. Of course I see a combination here; I see in this proposed legislation both the humanitarian principle to which no one objects, and a carrying out of what I am sure is the basic foreign policy of the United States. If I were the head of the Voice of America propagandizing the United States behind the iron curtain, I could think of nothing better than to be able to get to the people in back of the curtain, through the air lanes, the word that we are sending help, that we are offering our surplus, that we,



through the greatness and goodness of our hearts, want to help the downtrodden people of the world; as a representative of the Voice of America I would like to be able to say to those people back of the iron curtain: "You can look within your own country and right there you can see what we did." That is propaganda with a kick, that is propaganda that can be nailed down because we may be sure that any Czechoslovakian, anyone living behind the iron curtain who, after hearing the Voice of America, goes and sees with his own eyes what we have done for his people, can have no further doubt. He will know that the Voice of America tells the truth. He cannot fail to believe in the people of the United States. He cannot fail to believe in the capitalistic manner of conducting business. He cannot fail to believe in the justness and in the goodness of a government wherein the free enterprise system is in operation.

I am interested in the United Nations just as each Member is. We have, time after time, supported legislation appropriating money to the United Nations, feeling that it is the one means that in the long run will secure lasting peace in the world. This kind of relief is something people will remember; it is something tangible; it is something that can be pinned down, something that will be appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, here is our chance. I hope the House will approve the bill in question, because I know that the money will be spent properly, and I believe the effect in this country and in the nations which are the recipients of the fund will be very good.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, at the proper time it is my intention to introduce an amendment to the legislation currently under consideration which will signify the intention of the Congress to terminate this program on June 30, 1950, insofar as the operations of the International Children's Emergency Fund are concerned, without respect to what portions of the program may later be carried on by the permanent agencies of the United Nations.

The International Children's Emergency Fund operation was originally established, as the name implies, to take care of an emergency situation which was the result of war aggression and post-war devastation in the countries of Europe, both in front of and behind the iron curtain. The fund was set up for the purpose of alleviating hardship and suffering among children and nursing mothers. It was confidently expected when the program was established that when it became possible to transfer the activities of the Children's Fund to other and more permanent agencies of the United Nations that step would be taken.

It is not my intention to labor on many serious doubts that many Members have with respect to the operations of this fund because I am assured the committee will accept the amendment which it is

my intention to offer. I do feel it is essential that we soon commence, to make our foreign aid contributions in a more businesslike and understandable manner than we have been doing in the past. In the first place, I think the House should consider this measure strictly on its merits as a spending operation. The residual fund of \$21,000,000, or perhaps slightly less than that at the present time, is in the United States Treasury. When matched on the basis of roughly 75 percent in American contributions to 25 percent foreign government contributions, that fund can be withdrawn from the Federal Treasury; however, if the money is not spent it will in the due and normal course of events be covered back into the United States Treasury, thus representing something of a savings to this country.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Will the gentleman inform me if under this bill it is possible for the children of Spain to get any help from this fund?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I may say to the gentleman that during the course of discussion in the committee the question of Spain and its participation in the fund was the subject of considerable conversation. It appeared that up to the time the question was brought up in committee Spain had not made an application for participation in that fund.

However, we were given to understand or, at least, it was my understanding, that should Spain make such a request it would be considered by the Board of the Children's Fund on its merits. However, at the present time the children of Spain do not participate in the program.

Mr. O'KONSKI. But it is possible for them, if they make the proper request through regular channels, to receive the sanction of getting some help.

Mr. JACKSON of California. We were told in the committee that such an application would undoubtedly be given consideration by the Board.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I am glad to hear that, because this program is being sold as a humanitarian program. If the children of Communist Russia and Nazi Germany are to receive this treatment, I just wonder whether it is possible for the starving children of Spain to get this help, since it is such a great humanitarian program.

Mr. JACKSON of California. We were assured by the board that this entire project is above political considerations, and that funds are made available to beneficiary countries on the basis of the needs of children. I am sure if such an application is made, it will be given consideration by the board.

A matter of considerable concern to many of us is the proposed extension of this emergency program into other portions of the world. Here we have an organization which was established on a basis of interim need. Now, it is our understanding that the program is to be extended to north Africa, to Latin America and to other portions of the earth where the conditions existent are not conditions following on wartime aggression but are,

rather, conditions which are peculiar to bad government, or to unsound economic conditions. For that reason alone any extension of the program at this time must be viewed with considerable concern.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I want to associate myself completely with the remarks the gentleman has just made. It seems to me completely unjustified and unjustifiable for the board of an organization set up for a particular emergency need in war-devastated countries to have expanded or be planning to expand its activities to Africa and Latin America and other parts of the world where the need of the children is no greater than it normally is and which have not suffered from the war.

I think we should make clear that we do not want these funds to be used for that purpose. If, later, it is deemed necessary or advisable to give assistance to those areas, that should come up under other legislation than this.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I am in thorough accord with the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. So that on the record there can be put a difference of opinion in the committee, some of us in the committee feel that it is absolutely wise that this be done all over the world where emergency conditions arise, as long as the fund is set up for it, and especially we should not leave out our Latin-American neighbors who helped us in the war.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, of course, the situation in Latin America is not an emergency.

Mr. JACKSON of California. That is true.

Mr. JUDD. We are not at all unmindful of the need there, but this is an emergency program for war-devastated countries.

Mr. JACKSON of California. If we are to undertake to meet these ever-recurring and ever-increasing needs on emergency bases wherever they occur and whenever they occur, it will be necessary for us to effect some great economies in our domestic legislative actions to meet the foreign demands. I might say that I have been a supporter of the Children's Fund; I have been a supporter of practically every commitment which we have made abroad in which we had a moral responsibility, but it is still my feeling that I have a duty to point out to the membership of the House some of the drawbacks, some of the dangers which are inherent in perpetuating organizations which are set up to be temporary groups, but which, as we all know so well, take on all of the trappings of permanency as the months and the years go by. Eventually history repeats itself and we find that we are shouldered with another permanent organization and that we have this fixed

moral commitment which does not permit us to retreat in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JACKSON of California. It was admitted during the course of the hearings on this measure that the operation of this fund by the emergency organization was in no way a sacred cow, and that this work could be done by existing organizations within the framework of the United Nations.

We participate in both the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. We contribute over 38 percent of the operating budget of the World Health Organization and 25 percent of the operating budget of the Food and Agriculture Organization. It appears to many of us that it is inevitable that with the passage of time and as these two agencies expand there will come into being an ever-increasing era of duplication of services, a situation which certainly should be avoided if at all possible.

It is also my opinion that the cause of humanity, the cause of the work being done by the Children's Emergency Fund, will be better served if we indicate in this legislation our intention that on June 30, 1950, the United States Government will cease its participation in the Emergency Fund without prejudice to what is done by the permanent agencies. Otherwise, we are apt to find ourselves in the situation on next June 30 of having the organization back again for a new allocation of funds and quite conceivably an increase in funds in order to take care of this vastly expanded program which was not contemplated when the original program was set up. When that time comes and the Congress conceivably might deny funds to the Children's Emergency Fund, then a chaotic situation may well prevail to the detriment of the very people we are trying to help overseas.

So it appears to me, and I know it appears to a great many members of the committee, that the logical, the sensible thing to do at this time is to notify the other member nations of the Children's Emergency Fund that it is the intention of the United States to withdraw from participation in that fund on the 30th of June 1950. Otherwise we are only continuing stop-gap, piecemeal, hodge-podge legislation, and we take every chance, we run every risk of perpetuating in fact an emergency organization to the detriment of the permanent agencies and the permanent groupings within the United Nations.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that my first return to the floor of this Congress from my native State of California, where I have been for a few days on an official task, was to hear my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. JACKSON], whose district neighbors mine.

I think I am not in substantial difference with him, because I know if he

would forget analyzing technicalities, and bookkeeping methods a bit, and such things as to just what fund this money should be spent through, now and then, he would agree with me that, fundamentally, America must never allow the children of the world to feel that the children of America are not part of the same world, and that we are not the only blessed nation in the world when it comes to creating a consciousness by the children of the world that the world they live in shall be better than the adult world that you and I, as present-generation adults, have created. Let us not put barbed wire and unnecessary stones and gunpowder into the paths of the children of this generation by reason of refusing to participate to the fullest in the program of the international children's emergency fund. This bill rightfully continues, until the close of the year 1950, the period of time during which the United States appropriations to the fund may continue to be available to match any contributions by other nations in the world in support of the activities of the nations of the world who participate in the international children's emergency fund.

What will other nations of the world think of us, being the richest and the most powerful nation in the world—yes, the most blessed in the world in terms of material resources—if we deny unto the least of the children of the world means of sustenance—a meal, a glass of milk, a drop of fish-liver oil, a bite of meat—these items of necessary diet for child health are such as we furnish, and the matching nation furnishes a slice of bread or a small bowl of cereal or a bit of green vegetables, or whatever else may be available to supplement the necessary food supply for these kiddies who will determine in their generation as adults the sort of a world they live in. Let us not forget, gentlemen, that the children of today will be the voting citizens tomorrow; and, as voting citizens, they will control the destiny of the world.

And can we, at this date, dream the closeness with which the children of the world of today will live as adult citizens in their generation. Technological development in the field of speed, transportation, communication, and electronics will so shrink distances of travel and space of communication by the time the present generation of children are adults, that they will almost literally live in each other's cities.

I am opposed to this amendment by my distinguished colleague from California because I feel it is unnecessary. In fact, the bill, in itself, on its very face, specifies that it shall expire June 30, 1950. But I fear that the peoples in Communist-controlled nations and the peoples in the nations which now fraternize with us in this International Children's Emergency Fund will both justly get the idea, if this amendment is passed, that the great heart of the American people is not quite as firm in its unselfishness or willingness to sacrifice its material prosperity to the end that the children who are the next-door neighbors of our own children shall likewise have a chance to grow in wisdom and stature and favor with God and

man, for the strength of the spirit has little opportunity for the production of fruit unless the strength of the body is such as to honorably use the spirit and the soul of children as well as adults. What the world is to be, the children of the world are now becoming. Let's not save a dollar or two out of the hides of any child in the world. Let's not worry too much about there being a continuation of this committee or that committee or this department or that department if it means that a child in any part of the world is to have less efficiency in the field of the expressed understanding of the people of America.

I fear, also, if this amendment carries, it will give a lever or a handle to those who control the Communists of the world to blatantly advertise and propagandize that the great American Nation has at last called a halt to further strengthening the sinews of the democratic way of life by reason of having curtailed or eliminated its aid to the children of the world. The Communists know well that, as the children of the world of today live, so will communism live or die in the hearts of men. I believe it is inexpedient that we overemphasize by this amendment that we sort of insist that this fund expire in its present relationship by June 30, 1950. The bill, itself, says:

*Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to enable the President through June 30, 1950, to carry out the purpose of the International Children's Emergency Fund Assistance Act of 1948 (title II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948) the date "1949", wherever it appears in such Act, is hereby amended to read "1950", and in section 206 of such Act the word "through" is hereby substituted for the words "for the fiscal year ending."*

What more do we wish? Is it not clear enough that the time limit shall only be through June 30, 1950?

I will never forget, and I know it affects me in my thinking and my speaking thus extemporaneously, my own distinguished son wrote me one time after flying in the Aleutians in the United States Army Air Force how in the same unit there were boys from different nations flying for the protection of our national security and how he also recognized that the boys in the other planes were flying planes of other nations but were just as patriotic as he was, and how he never could come to hate the boys of the enemy nations because he knew those boys were the creatures of the civilization under which they were born, educated, and reared. So I am hoping that our great Nation will never become so small and petty, or so narrow-minded that we will hesitate to spend whatever reasonable money is necessary to make the world safer for democracy because the children of the world of today are the hope of democracy for the world. It is far wiser to spend money to see that the children of the world have healthy bodies and healthy minds and a chance to think clearly than not to do so. It is a lot cheaper to do that, no matter what it costs, than it is to let the children of the world or the children in any great part of the world grow up with suspicion and hate or mistrust toward America because we have not shared; or with warped minds and bodies because



we have sought selfishly to shut our eyes to world responsibilities.

Actual facts compel us to recognize that we are a world neighborhood; that the condition of the health and the mind and the spirit of the children in South America or Europe or Africa or in China is related to the life and the spirit and the welfare of the children in America, for as the childhood of China goes, or as the childhood of India starves, or as the childhood of Europe thinks, or as the childhood of Russia shapes its thoughts finally—these and each of them and all together will determine more of the destiny of the world when the present children are adults than we would now like to admit.

And, lastly, let us not weaken the thinking of any part of the world toward the efficiency and the necessity of the United Nations Organization. Let us not distribute any thought anywhere in the world that the United Nations Organization is not of an abundant achievement; for we know that it is abundantly successful with the look at the long pull of civilization.

The sharp compulsion or determination of the present arrangement with regard to the need of the childhood of the nations may then soon, in my judgment, be a constructive act in the best interests of the stability of the childhood of the world.

The mass of testimony given before our committee showed that the able programs carried on by the International Children's Emergency Fund are in the category of feeding, medical, the training of medical and social personnel, and in the area of increasing milk production. Surely none of these four essentials of world progress in the area of childhood are less than absolute necessities. In my judgment, whenever in the world there are absolute necessities of such sustenance and such protection for the children of the world, it is in these areas, gentlemen, that our democracy will either be perpetuated or weakened and even discontinued.

So, I see no need of the amendment; it is already covered in the text of the bill; I do see the overemphasis and over-exaggeration of the fact that the Congress is trying to make it deliberately clear that the President of the United States is not, after June 30, 1950, to spend any money through this present fund, regardless of the condition of the controls of the fund or the condition of the childhood of the world at that time. Therefore, I must vote against this amendment.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the best investment we can make with the dollars of America is in the childhood of the world. During the year and a half of the operation of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund food and medicine have been given to 4,000,000 children of 20 nations who without that source of help would have gone to bed at night unfed and would have endured the pains of diseases without the relief of the simplest of medical care.

I thrill with pride in my country, and increased is my faith in her destiny as the servitor of manhood, that her dollars go for such a purpose. How can those

of us in this Congress who profess the faith of the gentle Christ, or who walk the paths of the daily routine with the spiritual guidance of the prophets and of the rabbis, withhold from this bill either our votes or our prayers of thankfulness that we have the dollars and such a divine use to make of them.

I join with the Board of Christian Education of the great Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in urging support of the "homeless, hungry, innocent victims of World War II."

I join with the millions of worshippers in Protestant and Catholic churches and in the synagogues in support of this noblest of all uses to which dollars can be put.

I join in support of this bill with those who have no defined creed, but find their religion in the song of a bird, the smile of a flower or the laugh of a little child.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, I join with the mothers of America, the mothers in every State of our glorious Union and in our Territories and possessions, in giving to this bill the full endorsement of my heart and the support of my vote.

If we were to reach our appraisalment of this bill solely from selfish considerations—which I hope and pray will never be the all-controlling motivation of our actions—nevertheless we would be compelled to give it our full support. I repeat, there could be no better investment for our dollars than in the childhood of the world. The children that our dollars are now penciling the sunshine upon—the children of 20 war-scarred nations—will be our best missionaries in the generation of their prime when in the formation of a world public opinion it is the hope of all of us today, as it was the purpose of our forefathers, that the place of the United States of America should be fixed in the minds of all the people of all the world as the nation dedicated to the good of all mankind and to the advancement of God's kingdom here on earth through the instrumentality of government truly of, for, and by the people.

I do not know with certainty, nor does any of my distinguished colleagues, whether the expenditure of fifteen or sixteen billion dollars for the national defense will assure our security. That only time will determine. But I do know that dollar for dollar the money that we spend in feeding and caring for little children in war-racked countries—the men and women of the dawning tomorrow—will return a thousandfold greater dividends in real security than any of the expenditures of such character that we in the Eighty-first Congress have authorized.

Mr. Chairman, this is a contribution at the right time and at the right place to peace—that permanent peace among the children of God on earth which comes only from understanding.

That which we give to these little children will come back to bless us long after the rust has settled deep upon, and rendered useless, the engines of martial destruction purchased in the presence of an apparent need at the cost of many billions.

I would think, Mr. Chairman, that the vote on this bill would be unanimous.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in order to enable the President through June 30, 1950, to carry out the purpose of the International Children's Emergency Fund Assistance Act of 1948 (title II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948) the date "1949", wherever it appears in such act, is hereby amended to read "1950", and in section 206 of such act the word "through" is hereby substituted for the words "for the fiscal year ending."

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACKSON of California: On page 1, line 9, insert after the word "ending", the following: "Provided however, That in authorizing such continued extension of United States participation in the International Emergency Children's Fund, it is the expressed intention of the Congress that such participation by the United States shall cease on June 30, 1950."

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is a great deal that I can add to what I have just said with respect to my amendment, except that by and large all of the individuals most intimately concerned with the legislation are generally speaking in a measure of accord on the amendment. I understand that it is the intention of the committee to accept the amendment. I feel it is necessary first of all in terms of good business practice. Secondly, I feel it is necessary in justice to the work which is now being done in feeding the children of Europe. Thirdly, I believe it may have the effect and the very necessary effect of restricting any considerable expansion of the program, an expansion which, if it takes place, I very much fear will result in permanent tenure of the emergency organization, and will result in an increased demand on this country for contributions. Like my distinguished colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] I am very fond of children. It is almost impossible not to like children. It is an old newspaper adage that if you cannot put anything else in a picture to gain attention put in either a child or a puppy. These are sure-fire attention getters. I must deplore any suggestion that I am opposed to feeding children. However, I do think that the best interests of the children who are being fed under this program will be served by the early transfer of these activities to organizations which are established as permanent agencies of the United Nations—long-range agencies, agencies whose plans are projected many years into the future, rather than letting the program go along on a hit-and-miss basis, which requires action after action by this legislative body and by other legislative bodies of the nations which participate in the program. I hope that the committee will see fit to accept my amendment.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I am happy to yield to my distinguished friend from Alabama.

Mr. BATTLE. I would like to compliment the gentleman from California for his forthrightness and his objectives. I am in agreement with him that this program should end in 1950. It is my understanding, and I believe the chairman will substantiate this, that the committee will accept the gentleman's amendment.

I would like to ask the gentleman if this amendment overcomes the objections that he has to the present bill.

Mr. JACKSON of California. By and large, yes. I still have some mental reservations but they have nothing to do with the passage of this bill, so I will not comment on them.

Mr. BATTLE. I would like to say that I am in support of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the gentleman from Alabama, who has done very fine work on the majority report.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. RICHARDS. I would like to say to the gentleman from California that as far as I am concerned and as far as anybody I know of on this side is concerned, we have no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. It should be pointed out that actually the program is set up under the United Nations' auspices. We are joining in the United Nations' program. It is our hope that it will finish, as I said before the Rules Committee, and that the transfer to the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization will be made by June 30, 1950, but we should not overlook the fact that it takes many decisions of an organizational character, and that there may be circumstances arising that we do not see. While this is a target date, I am not opposing the gentleman's amendment, trying to get the transfer made expeditiously over into the permanent end of the United Nations, and a dissolution of this Organization.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] has expired.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of California. It should be made clear, of course, that this emergency fund is within the framework of the United Nations. I did not think there was any question about that. However, I do believe that by writing statutory intent into the legislation we will serve definite notice of our intentions, and that it will facilitate the orderly transfer of these functions to the other agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I regret very much to differ with my colleague and close friend from California [Mr. JACKSON]. I know him well enough to know that he will like me the better for my frankness in differing.

I am forced to speak, though I had no intention whatever of speaking on this bill, because my friend and colleague on the Democratic side has seen fit to accept this amendment. I have no doubt that the amendment will be passed, but I would like it to be recorded that I will vote against it and I would like to state why.

This is a very august body and sometimes it is necessary to speak for the RECORD, so that whatever is thought, as part of the debate, shall be recorded for the future.

What are we doing by this amendment? We are doing what is popularly called saying positively. This bill already states that the extension of the date is until 1950, and by adding this proviso which is offered by way of amendment we say, "We not only mean it is only until 1950, but we mean positively." And what do we accomplish by that? We hand to every Communist propagandist behind the iron curtain the opportunity completely to nullify what we are doing here today. It adds nothing whatever to the legislation and completely saps it of whatever effectiveness it may have, and it has important effectiveness as a propaganda weapon.

There is nothing to stop the Children's Fund from expanding its program, even if we write this proviso into this legislation, and there is nothing whatever to stop any Member of this body from putting in a bill contiguous to next June 30 despite what is put into this legislation by this language, which will seek to extend it to 1951. There is nothing to stop this House from doing it; and I may say that if the urgency is upon us the House will undoubtedly not be deterred by this proviso from doing it.

In short, by adopting this amendment we are going through a pointless exercise in the interest of making a pass at economy and nullifying completely the propaganda effect of a very potent propaganda instrument, because here we are dealing with a very sympathetic question, the lives and the welfare of children. The United States shows by this legislation that it is not alone trying to put the American flag on everything that it sends over to Europe, that it is perfectly willing to cooperate in an effective United Nations program. I am not saying this in the hope that this amendment will not be adopted, for it will be adopted, but I am saying it anyhow, because I think by adopting this phraseology we are nullifying much of the propaganda effect of our action in making these funds further available.

The gentleman from California is one of the most ardent advocates of effective anti-Communist propaganda, but the effect of his amendment will be to nullify it insofar as this measure is concerned, I am sorry to say.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. I want to support the gentleman in everything he said in his argument against the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON]. I think the gentleman from New York has made a very sound argument. I shall vote against the amendment. We know this program is going to end in another year; we agreed to that in the Committee; all the testimony given before the Committee was to that effect, and I see no point whatsoever in adding this amendment.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I failed to read a very brief comment, a quotation from a letter written by the State Department in answer to an inquiry of mine as to whether or not these activities should be carried on elsewhere within the United Nations. The answer reads:

2. The World Health Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization could, of course, establish facilities to carry on the types of program which the ICFE is now operating. They have not heretofore been equipped to do this, partly because of lack of plans and organizational arrangements and partly because of insufficient funds. There would appear to be a definite advantage in working out plans for an early transfer to these agencies of such of the activities of the ICFE as appear to be desirable for continuance.

Mr. JAVITS. If the gentleman will note, I was not quarreling with him or with the Department about the fact that this program will probably be ended, or about the desirability of ending it, in 1950. This bill states exactly that. The only thing I object to is the insertion of the gratuitous word "positively" which gives the very argument, that we are trying to save in a propaganda sense, to these influences that are working against us. You do not need it; you are doing something for nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment, of course, merely expresses the present intention of the Congress; that is all we can do. I had an active part in having the Congress express its intentions last year that the ECA program was to last 4 years. It was conceded, of course, that each succeeding Congress could repeal the law, or change it, but we felt at that time that it was vitally important that the intention of the Eightieth Congress to have it a 4-year program should be expressed in law. By the same token, it seems to me it is wise in this instance that the intention of the Eighty-first Congress that the program shall be wound up next year so far as our participation is concerned be expressed in law. Of course, we cannot bind the next Congress or even the next session of the present Congress, but in view of the fact we have had so many laws which were ex-



tended from year to year, where the annual extension, or the 3-year extension, did not mean termination at the end of that time, we had better make it clear that this extension is different. It seems to me in this situation, where our Government, where the committee, where our Congress feel it is wise that this emergency children's program be wound up and its beneficent work turned over to other agencies next year that we should say so. That is why I am supporting the pending amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am not supporting this amendment because I think it will be efficacious. I am supporting it because it is the only way I can get a chance to express my views with regard to this program, which I hope will be discontinued at the end of the stated period. But I have not any idea it will be discontinued; I have not any idea that those who are primarily back of this movement expect it to be discontinued. I think this international expenditure program will continue until it runs its course and substantially devastates the economy of the United States. I am going to give you one or two reasons why I think that is so.

I understand that within a few days there will be before this House a proposal to authorize the national banks of this country to purchase the debentures and other issues put out by the International Credit Bank. This is an under-cover way of saying that when the 4-year Marshall plan has reached its end the International Credit Bank will take up the financing of these international activities. I certainly hope that the Congress will not be so foolish as to authorize the national banks of this country to fill their portfolios with the debentures and other issues of the International Credit Bank. I certainly hope that the management of the national banks of this country will not be so assinine as to take the deposits of the people who have put their money in those banks and use the deposits with which to purchase debentures without the depositors knowing what is going on.

This is the means I have of protesting against the whole program. The State legislatures of this country are now being pressed to approve legislation authorizing State banks, building and loan associations, and other credit institutions to fill their portfolios with debentures issued by the International Credit Bank. To me that is an underhanded method of taking the savings of our people and shuttling them off to foreign countries in the way of export capital through the mechanism of the International Credit Bank.

On this general subject let me say that back in 1887 there was a tremendous drought down in my native State of Texas. Congress approved H. R. 10203, which was vetoed by President Grover Cleveland. In his veto message, after reciting some of the provisions of the bill where Congress proposed to throw

great sums of money in the form of agricultural seed, and so forth, into the State, Mr. Cleveland said:

I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the General Government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit.

A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the Government the Government should not support the people.

Some day the people of the United States will, through the very means of economic pressure, be forced back to that philosophy. I may not live to see that day, but that is no reason why I should not protest against what I think is wild, extravagant meddling in world affairs through compulsion on our people.

Mr. Cleveland also pointed out in his message that our people are sufficiently generous to do these things voluntarily; and you can go out across this country and raise the necessary funds for this kind of a program through voluntary subscription, and I do not like to have it imposed upon our people by compulsion.

So I am simply supporting this amendment because it is the only thing that is offered here to show that there is any tendency whatsoever to set the brakes on this program we are now pursuing.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KARSTEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2785) to provide for further contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund, pursuant to House Resolution 239, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Speaker, in an open session of the Un-American Activities Committee yesterday three witnesses testified concerning acts of espionage. These witnesses were Mr. Loren G. Haas, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Franey, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. All three witnesses testified that they acted as under-cover agents for the FBI during the year 1945 in the investigation of one Andrie Schevshenko, a representative of Amtorg, which is a Russian-American trading corporation. They testified concerning the attempts of Schevshenko to obtain various highly confidential pieces of information about jet-propelled airplanes.

The reliability and honesty of these witnesses could not be questioned by anyone who heard their testimony yesterday. They produced information that would lead any person to conclude that acts of espionage, and conspiracy to commit espionage, had been committed by Schevshenko during his stay in this country. They stated that in January of 1946, Agent Schevshenko left this country to return to Russia without having been arrested. This recalls to my mind other cases of Russian espionage agents who have escaped our country without arrest or prosecution.

There is the case of Arthur Adams, who was believed to be the head of the Russian espionage ring operating in this country. He escaped in 1945 without having been brought to justice. We all agree that it is better for the internal security of our country that these agents be in a foreign land, rather than our own. Allowing such criminals to escape, however, sets a bad precedent for others who are engaged in spy work here. If this is to continue, encouragement will be lent to others to escape. The American people are demanding to know the reason for their escape. They want to know if our laws are inadequate to prosecute crimes of espionage and other internal-security laws. If they are inadequate, they want Congress to change them so that the security of our country will be protected in the future.

I cannot give them the reason—J. Edgar Hoover cannot give them the reason either. His duties and the duties of his Bureau are only to investigate and produce the evidence which will lead up to the apprehension of these criminals. He cannot issue a warrant for the arrest of any suspected criminals.

The answer to this question lies within the knowledge of the President of the United States, and his Cabinet officials. Possibly President Truman has a good explanation for allowing these escapes. He has called the investigations carried on by the Un-American Activities Committee a "red herring." The committee

has now established too many cases of actual espionage and subversive activities which thoroughly discredit that statement. The American people demand an explanation. Now the story can be told—now it should be told.

**E. LA REE SMOOT—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 211)**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning without my approval H. R. 1471, a bill "for the relief of E. La Ree Smoot."

This bill would award \$7,000 to Miss Smoot in full settlement of all claims against the United States for permanent disfigurement of face and hands sustained by her as the result of injuries on November 13, 1943, while employed as a junior clerk-stenographer at the Army Air Base, Madras, Oreg.

It appears from the records of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the Federal Security Agency that the injuries in question were sustained by Miss Smoot while effecting an escape from the building in which she was employed, which had caught fire as a result of an explosion. She sustained burns about the head, arms, and body. According to a report of the Marine Hospital of the Public Health Service at Seattle, Wash., dated November 15, 1944, these burns left rather extensive scars on the right forearm, elbow, and left shoulder and extending down her back, and "minor pit-like scars on her forehead and nose," but "these scars are rather smooth and not greatly disfiguring." On the other hand, according to an affidavit by Dr. R. W. Christiansen, dated November 5, 1947, and submitted by Miss Smoot, the "scars on the forehead, arms, and hands are quite disfiguring" and also cause some disability.

The former Employees' Compensation Commission, whose functions have since been transferred to the Federal Security Agency, awarded compensation to Miss Smoot from the time of her injury to December 31, 1943, less 3 days' waiting period required by law and less a period during which she received her full pay on account of sick and annual leave. Because of these deductions, the amount received by her as workmen's compensation benefits, apart from hospitalization furnished at Government expense, was only \$87.60. There was also paid by the Commission \$15.30 for private medical and transportation expenses. Compensation was terminated because of Miss Smoot's return to her former work at her regular rate of pay.

In her affidavit of February 3, 1947, printed in the committee report, she states that she is now employed in a small telephone office and that she has been unable and probably will never be able to do stenographic or secretarial work again.

If as a result of the injury Miss Smoot has sustained or will sustain a further loss of wage-earning capacity, she is entitled under the provisions of the Fed-

eral Employees' Compensation Act to apply for a modification of the original award in order to compensate her for such loss of wage-earning capacity. H. R. 1471 apparently is not intended to settle any claim for such future compensation which she may have, but rather to award her an additional sum of \$7,000 solely for the disfigurement caused by the injuries.

Needless to say, I sympathize deeply with Miss Smoot for the pain and suffering which she has undergone and for the injury to her appearance which she will carry through life. I, therefore, appreciate the motives of generosity and of equity which have prompted the Congress to enact this special relief. At the same time I believe strongly in the importance of maintaining the principle of equal treatment of all citizens under the law where the circumstances are similar and where an orderly system of relief is provided by law. It is true that the Employees' Compensation Act at present provides no compensation for disfigurement as such, but the unfortunate effect of this on the claimant is no greater, indeed less great, than in many other cases for which no such relief is given.

There is an additional reason why I am regretfully constrained to withhold my approval from this bill. The Congress is now giving active consideration to proposed legislation sponsored by the administration and designed to liberalize and improve the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. This proposed legislation, among other things, would amend the Compensation Act to provide, in addition to any other compensation payable under the act, proper and equitable compensation not to exceed \$3,500 for serious disfigurement of the face, head, or neck, if of a character likely to handicap a person in securing or maintaining employment. This cosmetic-disfigurement provision in the pending legislation is retroactively applicable to all cases in which the injury occurred on or after January 1, 1940.

While it was believed that compensation for disfigurement should be provided for, it was also felt that, in view of the certainty of the benefits provided for by the act regardless of fault, compensation for disfigurement should be limited to the amount stated. This amount, it should be noted, is also the amount specified as the maximum "for serious facial or head disfigurement" in section 8 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 908), which, moreover, applies to private employment in the District of Columbia. Unless Congress should decide to increase this amount, it would thus be discriminatory in that respect to award twice that sum to the claimant, even assuming that she should be singled out for an award in advance of passage of general legislation.

The enactment of the retroactive cosmetic-disfigurement provision in the pending legislation, with which I am in full accord, will make possible the equitable treatment of all deserving cases in which permanent cosmetic disfigurement was sustained during the war years.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 7, 1949.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and, without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

YOUTH OF ALL NATIONS, INC.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial and a news release.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, every once in a while one runs into courageous, forward-looking activity on the part of some individual aimed to alleviate the distress and confusion resulting from war. This is especially heartening when it has to do with youth, who, after all, are the world's future for peace.

To share with the Members of the House awareness of one such piece of work, I am including in my remarks an editorial from the April 1949 issue of the magazine Tomorrow, together with a news release from Youth of All Nations, Inc.:

[From Tomorrow Magazine of April 1949]

YOUTH'S APPEAL FOR A UNITED WORLD

The weakness of history is that it has to leave unheralded the glowing records of the humble and the individual acts of so many vital pioneers and benefactors of mankind. Thus, although the sum total of history is in large part the story of the unsung heroism of unknown individuals, the change and progress these men and women helped bring about are all too often unrecorded. As Emerson put it long ago, a great institution is but the lengthened shadow of an individual—and yet how careless we are in supporting and remembering these benefactors. It is well, therefore, to pause from time to time to pay tribute to such individuals and to rescue from obscurity their work in behalf of a better world.

In New York City today, there is a woman who has worked valiantly for the youth of all nations despite the crippling effect of her activities on her personal life and economic fortunes. Telling the world about the plight of young people in all lands in these days of unending political and economic upheavals demands courage and unwavering faith. Although the story of the needs of youth is not new, the fact remains that very much more will have to be revealed regarding their plight before they cease to be a major world problem.

One trembles at even the thought of the horrible conditions that prevail at this moment in the children's camps of Asia and Europe. These horrors continue partly because of our lack of interest in the problem; yet one day they will have to be noted and acted on so that the reawakened conscience of humanity must in the end prevail. The law of love and understanding which has been set aside to permit the grossest barbarities to take place throughout the world only served to quicken the imagination of Clara Leiser, that magnificent pioneer in the problems of world youth to whom I referred above. Love of youth, with intelligence, has permitted her to continue in her single-minded purpose to be, not only the productive, but also the practical link between the children of the old world and the new. In



this her effort has been unique. Five years ago she singlehandedly organized Youth of All Nations, Inc., a nonprofit, nonsectarian, nonpolitical group to help young people all over the world, regardless of race, color, or religion, understand each other through a carefully guided interchange of letters. This simple and yet profound idea has been so effective that Miss Leiser and her staff of unpaid volunteers are continually engaged in replying to letters from countries in every continent. These letters come from young men and women of strange and ancient civilizations who want to know about the new world—and they also come from students and others in streamlined high-school and college buildings all over the new world who want more direct, intimate and revealing contact with young people in distant lands.

Miss Leiser has continued this fight for all young people, never losing faith and never doubting that eventually many will come forward to help her answer all the questions which the youth of the world daily put to her. It is her hope to expand her organization and ultimately to establish a magazine of ideas to bring the youth of the world nearer to each other in understanding. The daily activity of this organization has already revealed hitherto unknown information about the deplorable conditions under which children must make their way. But the even greater contribution of this organization may be its efforts to give youth the opportunity it yearns for everywhere to blot out permanently the unhappy past and start building anew toward a happier future.

Recently another agency resettled 40,000 young men and women, all victims of Hitler's rise to power, in the agricultural communities of the little Republic of Israel, giving that new nation the nucleus of the youngest population in the world. That is an impressive example of what can be done for young people of every race and religion in every land, particularly in the vast and fertile expanses of the United States, Canada, and South America—if the will and the organization are present. Clara Leiser's work has manifested this will and organization in a magnificent and moving degree. Perhaps her dream can be realized in the greatest republic of all. Whoever wishes to help Miss Leiser achieve her goal is invited to send contributions or requests for information to her at the following address: Youth of All Nations, 16 St. Luke's Place, New York 14, N. Y.

EILEEN J. GARRETT.

[From Youth of All Nations, Inc., New York, N. Y.]

#### WORLD'S EDITORS ASKED TO HELP INVITE WORLD YOUTH TO PALAIS POSTAL TO AIR VIEWS ON PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH GERMAN YOUTH

While the Big Four foreign ministers discuss Germany's future in the Palais Rose in Paris young people in all countries, big and small alike, are being invited to convene in a palais postal in New York to air their views on peaceful relations with Germany's youth.

The palais postal is run by Youth of All Nations, Inc., at 16 St. Luke's Place, New York. "Our files bear quiet but pretty important testimony," said Clara Leiser, the organization's founder, "to how much peace-mindedness—and action to support it—can be achieved through a carefully thought-out system of letter exchanges whereby customs, experience, beliefs are really shared, differences thrashed out, and prejudices leveled."

The palais postal, it turns out, is the Youth of All Nations mailbox. In addition to stimulating individual letter-friendships among youth of all races, religious beliefs, and nations, this global ideas-exchange conducts a continuing letter-forum. Just now its

members on all continents are being asked to air their views on relations with German youth. "The attitudes of other countries' youth toward the youth of Germany 4 years after the end of the war, and how they believe they can manage to get along peacefully when they are 10, 15, or 25 years older, is at least as important," suggested Miss Leiser, "as economic and military agreements, or national boundaries, arranged by Government officials. Today's youth is informed, articulate, and determined to allow less slaughtering of humanity than their elders have permitted."

Youth of All Nations is appealing to newspaper editors the world over to give the generation which war always compels to do the most killing and dying a chance to speak its own mind on the German problem. Boys and girls and young adults everywhere are asked to write in their answers to specific questions depending on whether their countries suffered Nazi occupation, were allies, neutrals, or enemies.

Young Americans are being asked to say:

1. What knowledge of Germany and its youth did you have before 1939?

2. Did you or relatives or friends of yours fight in the war against Germany or are they now in the occupation forces? If so, in exactly what respects has this confirmed or changed your feelings about Germans as individuals or Germany's place in the world?

3. If you correspond with Germans, what have they written about their Nazi training and their war experiences?

4. Have your German correspondents criticized American, British, French or Russian occupation policies, and in exactly what ways?

5. How do you personally believe peaceful relations between German and world youth, especially American, can be permanently maintained?

No prizes are being offered beyond the satisfaction of helping to throw light upon a problem of deep and long importance.

All replies should be sent to Youth of All Nations, Inc., 16 St. Luke's Place, New York 14, N. Y.

(The sponsors of Youth of All Nations, Inc. include men, women, and organizations active in education, religion, and international relations. Among them: Dr. Gordon Allport, Harvard University; Barry Bingham, Louisville Courier-Journal; Lyman Bryson, CBS; Henry Smith Leiper, World Council of Churches; Helen White, American Association of University Women; Harry Scherman, president, Book of the Month Club; State school superintendents; American Friends Service Committee; National Council of Jewish Women; Institute of International Education. Directors include: Mrs. Eileen Garrett, publisher of Tomorrow magazine; Mrs. Clara Savage Littledale, editor Parents' magazine; Pearl Buck, writer; Louis Lochner, etc.)

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an interview granted by Dr. Valentine de Balla.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. PRICE (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by Gen. Omar Bradley, together with other extraneous articles, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$243.75.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KENNEDY (at the request of Mr. WAGNER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times.

Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles by Mr. Stokes, one appearing in the Star on May 13 and the other on May 16.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in five instances and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### FEDERAL HOUSING

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, within a few days the Members of the House will be called upon to consider the Federal housing bill, H. R. 4009. I am opposed to this legislation because, in my judgment, it has no merit and is not necessary.

This is the most dangerous proposal that has come before the Congress during the 6 years I have been a Member of this body. If this legislation is passed, it will be a dark day for this Nation. We will have embarked upon a socialistic policy of Federal housing from which we will never be able to turn back.

It will add a continuing burden of expense that will add to the cost of government the colossal sum of over \$20,000,000,000 before it runs its course. It will mean less housing facilities at much greater cost per unit. It will reduce the building of homes and apartments, rather than increase them. It will destroy personal thrift and initiative among our citizens and will encourage the building up of an indigent class of citizens in our Nation.

It will increase the cost of rent and transfer the increase of such rentals through taxation which must be paid by the thrifty citizens of America who have built their own homes.

It will take us down the road to socialism in America farther than any legislation yet enacted. It will destroy to a certain extent the initiative and incentive of private industry and builders who are rapidly providing houses and closing the gap between supply and demand of homes and rental units.

It will place an additional burden of \$518 in taxes on every family in the United States at a time when the tax burden is now so great that it should be reduced.

Mr. Speaker, this housing bill provides that out of Federal funds the Government will build 1,050,000 family units of public housing within the next 6 years at a cost to the Federal taxpayers of \$16,000,000,000 for direct grants and loans.

It also authorizes grants and loans of \$1,500,000,000 to be used in what is termed "slum clearance" in the big cities. That means the tearing down of old buildings in which people now live, and building modern buildings on those sites.

It also authorizes loans up to \$312,500,000 to repair and improve farm homes and buildings where such loans cannot be obtained from local banks. The total expenditure for this first experience in Federal or socialized housing will amount to \$19,312,500,000.

Mr. Speaker, the bill provides that there may be expended up to \$2,500 per room—exclusive of land, and so forth—in the cost of the building alone. If you multiply \$2,500 by five in determining the cost of a five-room apartment, this will bring the cost for the building only to \$12,500. When you add the land and other expenses, such apartments would cost a total of \$15,000 or more, each.

Then if you divide the \$16,000,000,000 by a little over \$15,000, you come out with a figure of 1,050,000 houses or apartments, which uses up your \$16,000,000,000.

Some may cost less, and some more. But it is estimated that at the present high cost of material and labor, the cost per unit will run somewhere on an average of between \$12,000 to \$15,000. I submit that the building of such modern houses and apartments to house 1,050,000 families who do not earn sufficient wages to furnish their own housing is unfair to other millions of taxpayers who must pay for this housing through taxes who own their own homes which are not as comfortable and modern as this bill proposes for those who are not able to pay full rent and who do not own their own homes.

The Members of the Congress and the people should know that the people who occupy these homes will be charged a rental far less than they should pay according to the investment in the homes, and probably in many instances not more than 50 percent of the real rental that should be paid.

The Members of the Congress and the people should know that none of these houses or apartments built under this proposed legislation are ever to be sold. They are to be perpetually owned by the Government, and perpetually rented for far less than the real rental value.

The Members of the Congress and the people should know that this bill provides there may be used for the building of these houses and apartments, and taken out of the Federal Treasury, a subsidy to these renters of \$400,000,000 a year for 40 years which will be paid to the various housing authorities set up under the bill to pay the difference in rent that these tenants should pay.

#### POLITICAL HOUSING

This bill should be named a political housing bill, because the political possibilities are almost unlimited.

If the Government builds 1,050,000 units, this many families with an average of 4 people to the unit should total the housing of over 4,000,000 people, all securing their rent from the Government at probably 50 percent lower than normal rental rates. It is estimated that each of the over 2,000,000 people on the Federal pay roll is worth politically to the administration in power 3 votes per person, or a total of 6,000,000 votes. Now, if you add 4,000,000 more people who would be getting modern housing at a 50- to 60-percent normal rental, you can readily see the tremendous politically influenced votes that can result from this legislation. Such a condition will threaten our system of representative government. It is a dangerous mixture of paternalism and socialism. It will remove the incentive for people to work, produce, and save to build their own homes. It will, in fact, hurt the very people it is designed to help. It will destroy the incentive of private investment of capital and private building of homes. If we pass this legislation, we will be further drinking from the cup of socialism which leads ultimately to the lethal poison of communism.

Mr. Speaker, to further show how political such legislation is, may I quote from a book entitled "The Challenge of Housing," by Langdon W. Post, former chairman of the New York City Housing Authority and nationally known as a proponent of public housing. His remarks are quoted in his book on pages 259-260, and I quote:

It is obvious that housing is now in politics, and must be so if you are to house decently the poor of our cities. A large housing program benefits not only the slum dwellers, but business in general. In a housing program there are land to be bought, houses to be built, and tenants to be selected. Each step holds great possibilities for the politicians and the businessmen. The real estate operator has land to sell; the banks have mortgages which they are anxious to have rescued; there are building contracts to be awarded; the inhabitants of slums are tumbling over themselves to get into the developments, which means there will not only be the usual jobs for those in control to give out, but apartments as well.

This last plum is a new brand of political fruit which has enormous possibilities for exploitation. Imagine the golden opportunity in a \$500,000,000 housing program in New York City, commissions, profits, fees, jobs, and finally, apartments for at least 200,000 voters. It is a bonanza beyond the wildest dreams of the most optimistic politician.

This is as it appears to Mr. Post, former chairman of the New York City Housing Authority and nationally known proponent of public housing.

The Senate recently made a study and investigation of Federal housing constructed by the Government during the past few years. The chairman of that committee, Senator McCARTHY, had this to say:

We made a very thorough investigation of the Federal Housing Administration and found many things wrong with that agency.

Senator McCARTHY pointed out that the situation got so bad that the Government General Accounting Office, in attempting to make an audit, reported that it was absolutely impossible to intelligently audit the books of the Federal Public Housing Agency. The committee called in Price & Waterhouse, public accountants, who agreed that no possible audit could be made.

An investigation of Federal housing experience up to date shows gross inefficiency and the waste of millions of dollars; and, at times, graft of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, one of the greatest mistakes this Congress can make is to put the Government into the housing and rental business. It is the same long step toward socialism France took after the First World War that almost stopped the investment of private funds in building construction, and has turned France largely into a nation of slums so far as the cities are concerned. The same results can happen here. This legislation is political and socialistic to the core.

Let me offer some further proof that this bill is wrapped up in politics. I want to quote the testimony of John W. Edelman, representing the CIO, before the Senate committee at the hearings on this bill. Here is what Edelman said:

Once this program is well underway it will develop sufficient political momentum in the future to increase and extend this authorization to whatever extent may be necessary.

The move toward control of the tenant's vote was further indicated with the published statement in the New York Post of Charles Abrams, one of the leading socialized housing advocates and former consultant to the United States Housing Authority, when he said, and I quote:

Within a few years public housing will dominate nearly 10 percent of the city's families in New York City and this will mean a tremendous volume of construction contracts, patronage, and other rewards for the worthy.

He added that—

Public housing is political housing \* \* \* selection of sites enables carving out blocks where hostile votes are numerous and then retenanting the projects with those who vote right.

This philosophy, it seems to me, establishes a dangerous precedent for the continued best interests of the American people. Abrams is one of the present high pressure lobbyists for this Federal housing bill.

The vote-pulling power in public housing projects was borne out recently in California. Though the State voted heavily against public housing, where the people lived in public-housing projects, they voted 2 to 1 for this kind of subsidized rentals. Public housing has been defeated twice in Missouri and North Carolina, with similar opposition in Utah, Minnesota, South Carolina, Colorado, and Wyoming. When the issue is brought before the people and they understand its ramifications, public housing in every instance has been defeated.



Mr. Speaker, the \$1,500,000,000 provided for in the bill for slum clearance will go, most of it, for the purchase of land in the heart of the big cities like Chicago, New York, and several other big cities. About one billion will be spent for the purchase of land sites. Then the people living in these run-down, blighted areas will have to be moved out for a year or two to give the Government time to tear down the old buildings and to build new ones. It will cost a lot of money to relocate these people in temporary housing.

Modern buildings will be built on these old sites, fully equipped with electrical appliances, and then rented to people in low-income groups at a price they can afford to pay.

For instance: A twelve- to eighteen thousand-dollar residence or an apartment will be rented, say to people earning up to maybe \$3,000 a year. These apartments or residences that would normally rent on the investment put into them from \$60 to \$90 a month may be rented say, from \$30 to \$50 a month.

The Government and local housing authority would own and operate this Federal housing. For instance: The people in southern Illinois and the Nation, through taxes, would be compelled to pay the difference between the rental paid by these so-called low-income groups, and the rental they would have to pay if such rentals were fixed at high enough rates to carry the investment in the property. The Federal Government in subsidizing these rental properties would make up the difference with checks out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, let us assume that 50,000 rental units are built by the Federal Government in Chicago. An organization is set up of State and Federal employees to manage these rental units and to take applications for rentals. They are supposed to find out what the person earns, what is his financial condition, how big an apartment or residence he needs to house his family, and if he earns, let us say, less than \$3,500 a year, as the Government may fix, the rental price is fixed on the apartment or house which the manager thinks the renter is able to pay when he moves in. Whatever he fails to pay, whether it is \$15 or \$40 a month to reach a rental level that would pay for the cost of management and the interest on the rental unit, is paid out of the Federal Treasury.

Before and during the war, thousands of such buildings were constructed and rented by the Federal Government. In practically every such Federal housing district the record shows that families earning from \$3,000 up to \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$22,000 a year were allowed to move into these buildings, and many are still occupying these buildings 4 years after the war is over.

If this housing bill is passed, Federal and State politicians on the pay roll who have done just what I have explained to you in a great many instances, will doubtless follow the same policy of taking care of their personal and political friends. If there are 50,000 rental units built in Chicago under this bill, I think you can see that such renters will be in a posi-

tion where those in charge of the Housing Authority and its management will be able to control, if they so desire, a majority of the votes in such Housing Authority.

Now the facts are that in every housing authority in the United States today a check of the vote shows that they have been used politically by big majorities. It happened in Chicago, in California, and every place where the Federal Government is in charge of the rental of a housing section.

Mr. Speaker, let me use Chicago again as an example and point out to you who is responsible for these Chicago slums. The mayors of the city of Chicago, beginning with William H. Thompson, and even further back than him, on down through Mayor Cermak and Mayor Kelly up to the present time allowed these slum conditions to be brought about. They failed to enforce the public-health laws of the city that would have compelled the owners to keep these buildings in good repair and sanitary condition. Worse than that, the extravagance of city administrations in Chicago, by padding their pay rolls and the pay rolls of the sanitary district to the point where they run the cost of government so high that they had to raise taxes each year, helped to bring about these slum conditions.

By the waste and extravagance of the city governments of Chicago, taxes have become so high that practically no one will build a rental building in Chicago. If they want to build a residence or an apartment, they go out of the city limits into the suburbs of Oak Park, or other places, where government is better and taxes are lower.

Mr. Speaker, now after these city administrations and city politicians through the years have brought about these slum conditions because of neglect of their duty, and by waste and extravagance of public funds, the taxpayers in my district of southern Illinois, who have worked and saved to build their own homes, are called upon after they have paid their own taxes and kept their own homes in livable conditions, to contribute money in taxes and rentals for the next 40 years under this bill to build modern residence and living units that will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000, on this high-priced land in Chicago to help house the low-income groups.

Yes, and the taxpayers of southern Illinois and the Nation who have been thrifty enough to own their own homes will be taxed to clear city slums throughout the Nation. They will have to clear the slums brought about by the waste and high taxes by former Mayor Frank Hague, the powerful political Democratic boss of Jersey City, N. J. Time magazine last week had this to say with reference to Hague, whose regime had just been defeated for mayor:

Left to the new mayor was a city with one of the highest tax rates in the Nation, rigged assessments, discouraged businesses, factories deserted by fleeing industry, a city turned into a patchwork of slums by political graft.

If this legislation is passed, the taxpayers of southern Illinois and the tax-

payers of the Nation will also have to contribute to the rebuilding of the slums in New Jersey and other cities.

Mr. Speaker, I dare say that not over 10 percent of all the residences in my district cost the owners \$15,000, or could be sold above \$15,000. Many workingmen are living in nice comfortable cottages that they struggled and saved to build that cost them from \$3,000 to \$7,000. Many a farmer has raised a fine family, and after his children have moved away, is living in a farm home that when built cost less than \$3,000 to \$4,000. Yet these people and these farmers must pay additional taxes for the shiftless in the Chicago area.

I do not believe when they understand this wild political scheme of socialized housing that 20 percent of the people of my district, or the Nation would support it. When the Government begins to spend these billions of dollars for material and for labor, it will be tough on the little fellows who want to build a home or business building, to compete with the Government in securing this material. The Government will bid up the prices of construction and the waste in these projects will amount to millions of dollars, a part of which will be taken from every family in my district, and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, if this program goes through, housing will cost more money and we will get less units of housing. You cannot get houses by legislation. Houses are built by contractors, carpenters, painters, and workmen. Practically every workman in the building-trades industry that wants to work can work every day at the present time in the building of new houses or in the repairing of old ones. When the Federal Government goes into the housing business it will slow down private capital investment which otherwise would go into housing.

There will be less units built under this new bill and the units will cost the Government far more than if they were built through private enterprise. In 1947 and 1948, even with the shortage of material then, private builders built 1,785,000 homes, which was the greatest number of housing units in 2 years ever built in the history of this Nation.

If the Government will stay out of this housing business, within a short space of time the housing needs of the people will be met, and, as the cost of material drops, at prices the people can afford to pay.

The people of my district should not be compelled to help pay the rentals of Chicago citizens and for other cities for the next 40 years. There are a hundred reasons why the Government should not go into socialized housing.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman has labeled this measure a step toward socialism; would not the gentleman agree with me that it is sort of establishing a socialistic "give-me-ism"?

Mr. VURSELL. Yes; the gentleman is quite right. I think it is bad to offer

incentives that may retard the efforts of people to work and save and get these things for themselves. I think any so-called gift legislation or Santa Claus legislation strikes at one of the greatest moral and fundamental wealths in the Nation; that is, the desire and incentive of the people on their own, independently to struggle and strive for the things they desire.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the former distinguished Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, now a Member of this body.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Does the gentleman mean to imply that the Republican Members of the Senate who voted for a similar bill intended to encourage socialism?

Mr. VURSELL. No. I do not pass judgment upon their intent. I think this bill was probably passed without due study in the Senate. Regardless of that, I am so certain this House ought to stop it if it can, that I would not support this legislation if I knew it would block every opportunity whatsoever for me ever again to return to Congress. I am that sincere in opposing this piece of legislation.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Would the gentleman then request the Republican Members of the Senate who voted for this bill to leave the Republican Party and join the Socialist Party?

Mr. VURSELL. No; and I do not believe that any considerable number of Members of the Senate, either Republicans or Democrats, wish to follow socialistic trends. I think some, maybe many of them may not feel this proposed legislation is socialistic. I as one Member of this Congress think it is.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to my able friend and colleague.

Mr. CHURCH. I wish to commend the gentleman for his courage. I wish to say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] that it does take courage for the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] to make this statement. I am glad I made a statement something along the same lines before the Committee on Rules the other day. I did it because this year the bill has about \$10,000,000 more of this so-called socialistic "give-me-ism" in it than did the bill which the Committee on Rules was able to hold in its committee a year ago, when it found out the nature of the bill. Then, thereafter, in the other body that kind of legislation was abandoned.

I am sure when the gentleman's thoughts go out to the public and when they find out what is in this bill, they will appreciate the courage of the gentleman from Illinois who is now speaking.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman. I have a considerable knowledge of Chicago, the home of the distinguished former Lieutenant Governor of Illinois [Mr. O'HARA], my good friend for many years back. I remember back when he was Lieutenant Governor of Illinois in 1915 when I was a member of the Illinois

House of Representatives. That goes back some 33 years ago.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I have a profound respect and great affection for the gentleman from Illinois who is now speaking.

Mr. VURSELL. I have always had a very high regard for the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA], who is now an honored Member of this House. But let us take the Chicago situation. I remember the days of Mayor of Chicago Big Bill Thompson, the builder, then there followed Mayor Cermak, and then followed Mayor Kelly. All of them could have helped prevent these slums by enforcing the public-health laws compelling property owners to keep their buildings in good repair and in sanitary condition. But they did not do it. I will tell you what they did do, though. They had such extravagant administrations, all of them, Republicans and Democrats alike, that they got their tax rates higher and higher each year until everybody who wants to build moves out of Chicago to the suburbs where there is better government and lower taxes.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. O'SULLIVAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### THE LATE WILLIS GRANTZ SEARS

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the request granted to me yesterday to address the House for 20 minutes, I arise today to announce to the House of Representatives that one of our former splendid Members, Judge Willis Grantz Sears, has died. As many of you will doubtless remember, he served for four terms, from 1922 to 1930, as Congressman from the Second Nebraska District, which district I now represent. He died at his home in Omaha, Nebr., on Wednesday, June 1, 1949.

By way of a biographical sketch for the permanent records of this House, I secured most of the following factual information respecting Willis Grantz Sears and the families of his father and mother from page 6 of the History of Nebraska:

He was born August 16, 1860, in Willoughby, Ohio, and was the son of Rev. Stephen S. Sears and Mary (Wilson) Sears. He was only about a year old when his father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died. The widowed mother survived the husband of her youth and was 89 years old at the time of her death, in 1922. Both the Sears and Wilson families settled in the United States of America in the colonial period and both were represented by soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Sears' maternal great-grandfather, James Wilson, served under General Washington and was with that great commander at Valley Forge. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Mary Wilson Sears returned to her former home at Meadville, Pa., where Willis G. Sears acquired his early education in the public schools. In 1879, when he was about 19 years old, the family came to Burt County, Nebr.

I am sure that the following, also from the afore-mentioned work, will be of historical interest to Nebraskans:

James E. Wilson, brother of Judge Sears' mother, was prominently associated with the development of the town site of Decatur, Nebr., and had the distinction of serving as

first sheriff of Burt County, being appointed by Governor Burt, in whose honor the town was named. The area of Burt County at the time Mr. Wilson became its first sheriff was 80 by 120 miles, and the jurisdiction of the county for judicial and taxation purposes extended from the southern boundary of Burt County, Nebr., to the Canadian line, and from the Missouri River to the peak of the Rocky Mountains.

In the years 1882 and 1883, Willis G. Sears was a student in the law department of the University of Kansas, and in April 1884, at Tekamah, Nebr., county seat of Burt county, he was admitted to the bar. He continued in the active and successful practice of his profession of law at Tekamah, Nebr., until 1904. He served as county judge, member of the board of insanity, and on the school board, all of Burt County, and for 6 years, from 1895 to 1901, he was county attorney of Burt County, Nebr. He was an elected member of the Nebraska House of Representatives from 1901 to 1904, and was chosen as speaker of the house in the 1901 session. He also served three terms as mayor of Tekamah, Nebr. He was one of the elected judges of the district court from January 1904 to March 1923. He resigned his judicial office to enter upon his duties as Representative of the Second Nebraska Congressional District. He was elected to Congress as a Republican in November 1922. In 1924 he was reelected and again in 1926 and 1928 he was the choice of his district for a third and a fourth term. During his first term in Congress he was assigned to the House Committees on Claims, Contested Elections, Revision of Laws, and Expenditures of the Department of Justice. Judge Sears was a recognized leader of the Midwest Representatives in Congress. Expert students of politics and congressional activities gave much attention to him as chairman of the congressional bloc in the House of Representatives, which bloc numbered about 125 Members. The primary purpose of this bloc was to secure legislation and appropriations for the improvement and navigation of the Missouri River and with incidental flood control of western rivers. The bloc endorsed the passage of an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill in the House of Representatives, accepting the principles of navigation of the Missouri River from Kansas City to Sioux City, and the plan in full embraced improvements and projects as far up the river as Fort Benton, Mont. After having been succeeded in Congress by Malcolm Baldrige, of Omaha, Nebr., he was elected again to the office of district judge and served as such for 16 additional years, from 1932 to 1948.

Judge Sears had his residence in Tekamah, Nebr., until 1915, and thereafter he took up his residence in Omaha, Nebr. He was a member of the Nebraska State Bar Association, a Knight Templar, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, was a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 39, of Omaha, Nebr., was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Loyal Order of Moose. He was an active member of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and as a citizen, lawyer, and public official, rendered distinctive service and was ever loyal to Nebraska and to the Nation.

Judge Sears in 1887 married Miss Belle V. Hoadley, of Turin, Iowa. Her death occurred in May 1902. Five children—Edgar A., Mabel (Mrs. Clifford Palin), Flora (Mrs. Harry A. Nelson), Sigisby S., and Charles—were born to them, and all but Charles survive him.

Judge Sears was a man of simple wants and desires. He had a fine sense of humor, was easy to approach, and was helpful at all times.



To borrow the language of that great poet John Boyle O'Reilly:

He was poor and free, and not rich and a slave. He realized that man's higher being was knowing and seeing and not having and toiling for more.

He knew the age-old secret that—

A man to be free must a poor man be, for unhappy is he who thrives; he fears for his ventures, his rent and debentures, his crops and his son and his wife.

Like a well-known saint of old he feared lest he be deprived by do-gooders of his precious heritage of poverty if he determined that poverty was his choice.

As a citizen of our Republic he was as unobtrusive as bluegrass, as shy as a violet, had a considerate, kindly and understanding mind, a good, stout heart, and the courage of a patriot if the occasion required it.

As a judge he possessed a marvelous knowledge of the law, and its basic purposes and eventual objectives. He had a fine judicial temperament, his decisions on the whole were most just and proper. The administration of justice to him was not a cruel, harsh, exacting thing as some judges whom I have known seem to think, but on the contrary to him it was a quiet, orderly, dignified search for the truth. The justice he dispensed was always tempered with mercy, because he always had in mind, what he termed "his own petty frailties and unworthiness."

He was very mindful of his family obligations and for many years after the death of his good wife he was both father and mother to his five children whom he reared up as good useful men and women.

He was a true graduate philosopher of the school of experience. He was an avid and fruitful reader and a poet in his own right, as these two poems of his will disclose:

#### HYMN TO LIFE SUPREME

Spirit of life supreme,  
Pilot of life's wide stream,  
Immortal of mortal;  
Be thou a guide to me,  
Till my bark finds the sea;  
And I the portal.

There are wild storms abroad  
Still 'neath the eye of God  
That seek my undoing;  
Oh, calm the turbulent,  
That on such mischief's bent,  
While still 'tis brewing.

Then shall I reach the goal;  
Safe is the wandering soul  
At voyage's closing.  
With heart that undismayed;  
With spirit unafraid;  
All Thy disposing.

When I have reached the goal,  
Home of the ever soul,  
With journey ended,  
Will I full life enjoy,  
Will I all gifts employ,  
With all good, blended.

Peace with the life supreme;  
Following the fitful dream—  
Where naught's confusion.  
Life where there is no bound;  
Where all that is, is found;  
Without conclusion.

—Willis G. Sears.

#### REINCARNATION

Dark storm clouds lowered, and snow beat fiercely down,

Cold nipping weather settled far and near;  
Old Mother Nature donned her crystal crown,  
And all without was chill, and ice and drear.  
A snowflake came from out the frozen north,  
O'er cheerless wastes and drifts 'twas borne along;

It felt its way through others back and forth,  
A fleecy atom, in a countless throng.  
And then it chose to fold its hands, and rest  
Beside the dried stock of a withered flower;  
Well knowing that soon it could give its best,  
And add to beauty for a passing hour.

The warm sun came, and touched all that was wild;

A rose burst forth with fragrance for a child.

—Willis G. Sears.

It has been observed by some students of human nature, and perhaps correctly, that every man and every woman ceases to be interesting when one is able to discover their limitations. From the time I first met Willis G. Sears as one of my teachers when I was a law student at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr., in September 1907 until I said good-bye to him at a testimonial dinner, which I, as then president of the Omaha Bar Association caused to be tendered to him upon his retirement as district judge, he was always interesting. He was one of the most interesting men whom I have ever known.

He was fortunate indeed not to have been taken from this world in the wonderful childhood days, or in the days of youth and manhood, or in the days of middle life, "like a toiler dead on the hillside before the heighth was won or a workman dead on the building before the work was done," or in the more complete period of life, but it was his and Nebraska's good fortune to be called to rest after he had enjoyed a full, complete and useful life and while still in the full possession of his faculties and able to be about almost up to the end without troubling anyone or needing any physical help or assistance.

His life span, in my opinion, covered the most interesting and wonderful period in the known history of the world, and he added much to the spheres of life in which he moved. He was not only a receiver but was an unselfish bountiful giver always.

Very few of us, I am sure, give very much approval to this claimed last writing of Robert Ingersoll:

Is there beyond the silent night an endless day?

Is death a door that leads to light? We cannot say.

The tongueless secret locked in fate we do not know,

We hope, only hope and wait.

When the cold hand of death stills a friend, or someone else who perhaps is nearer and dearer to us, it is a good time, I think, to take stock of our own past actions. The cryptic words "he was born and he died" await all of us also, and if one does not have a well-founded belief in a life hereafter then death is a terrible, a frightful, a monstrous thing.

A great statesman once said:

If the longest and most fortunate life be not supplemented and perfected after its termination here, then he who dreads to die

should fear to live, for life then is a tragedy more terrible, more inexplicable than death.

Judge Willis G. Sears had 88 years, 9 months, and 15 days allotted to him in which to prepare for that eternal life after death which he became a potential heir to at his birth. God was generous indeed to him to allow him all that time for preparation, for his rebirth into that unseen and most coveted land called heaven, where there is no old age, where there are no material wants, and where man never survives his usefulness, where there is no more "gathering and sowing, grasping and losing or laboring and sleeping"—or any of the other earthly vexations and perplexities which flesh is also heir to.

To borrow the language of Charles Dickens, it is my hope that Judge Sears "has joined his Eternal Father—his Creator—and is now far beyond the twilight judgments of this world and far above its mists and obscurities."

As the great former Senator from Kansas, John J. Ingalls would put it: For him "the wrangle of the mart and the forum is over. His life's fitful fever has been spent and I hope, sincerely, that he sleeps well," or as another great author would say it:

He is dead but the end was fitting,

His life to the latest breath,

Was poured like wax on the chart of right,

And was sealed with the stamp of death.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. McGUIRE, for Wednesday, June 8, 1949, on account of attending funeral of Rev. Richard P. Morrissey at Wallingford, Conn.

To Mr. GILLETTE (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM), for 1 week, on account of official business.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. CHURCH) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Massachusetts commissioner of corporation and taxation, Henry F. Long, and if it exceeds the usual amount, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the same it be inserted in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3005. An act to regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of the Government.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in which

June 6, 1949, occurs as Patrick Henry Week in commemoration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the death of Patrick Henry.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 8, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

678. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy recommending the enactment of a proposed draft of legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 429, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the act of August 5, 1882, as amended, so as to eliminate the requirement of detailed annual reports to the Congress concerning the proceeds of all sales of condemned material"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

679. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill relating to the rights of the several States in lands beneath inland navigable waters and to the recognition of equities in submerged coastal lands adjacent to the shores of the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 240. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 4583, a bill relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives; with an amendment (Rept. No. 735). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 234. Resolution to authorize and direct the Committee on Armed Services to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters involving the B-36 bomber, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 736). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1125. An act to amend section 16-415 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, to provide for the enforcement of court orders for the payment of temporary and permanent maintenance in the same manner as directed to enforce orders for permanent alimony; without amendment (Rept. No. 737). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1127. An act to amend sections 130 and 131 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to the notice to be given upon a petition for probate of a will, and to the probate of such will; without amendment (Rept. No. 738). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1129. An act to amend section 16-416 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, to conform to the nomenclature and practice prescribed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; without amendment (Rept. No. 739). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1131. An act to amend sections 260, 267, 309, 315, 348, 350, and 361 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, to provide that estates of decedents being administered within the probate court may be settled at the election of the personal representative of the decedent in that court 6 months after his qualification as such personal representative, without amendment (Rept. No. 740). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1132. An act to amend section 137 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to the time within which a caveat may be filed to a will after the will has been probated; without amendment (Rept. No. 741). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1133. An act to amend section 16-418 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, to provide that an attorney be appointed by the court to defend all uncontested annulment cases; without amendment (Rept. No. 742). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1134. An act to amend section 13-108 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia to provide for constructive service by publication in annulment actions; without amendment (Rept. No. 743). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1135. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, to provide a family allowance and a simplified procedure in the settlement of small estates; without amendment (Rept. No. 744). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 3368. A bill to amend sections 356 and 365 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, to increase the maximum sum allowable by the court out of the assets of a decedent's estate as a preferred charge for his or her funeral expenses from \$600 to \$1,000; without amendment (Rept. No. 745). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4237. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia"; with an amendment (Rept. No. 746). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 2437. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 747). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THORNBERRY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 459. A bill to authorize the payment of employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry for overtime duty performed at establishments which prepare virus, serum, toxin, or analogous products for use in the treatment of domestic animals; with an amendment (Rept. No. 748). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 2021. A bill to provide increased pensions for widows and children of deceased members and retired members of the Police Department and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 753).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARDY: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 3946. A bill to promote the national defense and to contribute to more effective aeronautical research by authorizing professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study; with an amendment (Rept. No. 754). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4381. A bill to provide cumulative sick and emergency leave with pay for teachers and attendance officers in the employ of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 755). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4408. A bill to amend the act, approved May 27, 1924, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," so as to grant rights to members of the United States Park Police force commensurate with the rights granted to members of Metropolitan Police force as to time off from duty; without amendment (Rept. No. 756). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DURHAM: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4449. A bill to provide for certain adjustments on the promotion list of the Medical Service Corps of the Regular Army; without amendment (Rept. No. 757). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARDY: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4516. A bill to amend section 312 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for the retention of certain officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 758). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Armed Services. H. P. 4573. A bill to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the naval service; with an amendment (Rept. No. 759). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4646. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to lend certain property of the Department of the Army to national veterans' organizations for use at national youth tournaments; with an amendment (Rept. No. 760). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DEGRAFFENRIED: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4767. A bill to clarify the active-duty status of certain officers of the Army of the United States and the Air Force of the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 761). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BRYSON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 646. An act granting a renewal of patent No. 54,296 relating to the badge of the American Legion; without amendment (Rept. No. 749). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.



Mr. BRYSON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 647. An act granting a renewal of patent No. 55,398 relating to the badge of the American Legion Auxiliary; without amendment (Rept. No. 750). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BRYSON: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 676. An act granting a renewal of patent No. 92,187 relating to the badge of the Sons of the American Legion; without amendment (Rept. No. 751). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RIVERS: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4466. A bill removing certain restrictions imposed by section 2 of the act of March 8, 1888, on certain lands conveyed by such act to the trustees of Porter Academy; with an amendment (Rept. No. 752). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 5026. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of the States and their political subdivisions for the loss of tax revenue with respect to certain real property, and improvements thereon, acquired by the United States and used by the armed forces for recreational and welfare purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 5027. A bill to require a premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. R. 5028. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 5029. A bill to provide that overages in postal clerks' accounts may offset shortages; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 5030. A bill to provide for the procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 5031. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to suspend certain import taxes on copper," approved March 31, 1949 (Public Law 33, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 5032. A bill to adjust the rates of annuities for certain employees retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H. R. 5033. A bill to provide that veterans in Army or Navy hospitals shall be admitted free to motion pictures shown at such hospitals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 5034. A bill to authorize the taxation of Indian landholdings in the town of Lodge Grass, Mont., to assist in financing a municipal water supply and sewerage system; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 5035. A bill to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Mystic River, Mass., for flood control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 5036. A bill to provide a correctional system for juvenile delinquents proceeded against in the courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 5037. A bill to place on the retired list certain commissioned officers of the Army who served during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 5038. A bill designating the reservoir created by the construction of the Norfolk Dam in Baxter County, Ark., as Lake John Morrow; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 5039. A bill designating the reservoir created by the construction of the Bull Shoals Dam in Baxter and Marion Counties, Ark., as Lake Tom Shiras; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MOULDER:

H. R. 5040. A bill to authorize the issuance of a stamp to commemorate the Old Tavern at Arrow Rock, Mo.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 5041. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918, to provide that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing directly, or through an agent of his own selection, with any producer, manufacturer, or seller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 5042. A bill to amend section 23 (c) (1) (E) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the deductibility of taxes assessed for local benefits to land; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 5043. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act so as to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation by \$1,000,000,000, subject to certain conditions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 5044. A bill to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion in respect to tin and tin products conferred upon the President by the Second Decontrol Act of 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 5045. A bill to amend section 811 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIEMILLER:

H. R. 5046. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in blindness and eye diseases, and to aid the States in the development of community programs for the control of blindness, eye diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 5047. A bill to extend for 2 years the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs respecting leases and leased property; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 5048. A bill to revive and reenact, as amended, the act entitled "An act creating the City of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill.," approved December 21, 1944; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H. J. Res. 268. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the

world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. J. Res. 269. Joint resolution creating a joint committee on the use of land by the armed forces; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. J. Res. 270. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for United States participation in a limited world government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. J. Res. 271. Joint resolution approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof, expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties, providing for making the St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VORYS:

H. Con. Res. 70. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALE:

H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. Con. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution to announce United States policy on the United

Nations and on a limited world government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHATHAM:

H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON:

H. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. Con. Res. 81. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. Con. Res. 82. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LODGE:

H. Con. Res. 83. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. Con. Res. 84. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Con. Res. 85. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Con. Res. 86. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE of California:

H. Con. Res. 87. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TAURIELLO:

H. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. Res. 241. Resolution to provide for the consideration of H. R. 4007, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of experimental submarines, and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1947; to the Committee on Rules.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to increase the status of the representative to the Irish Republic to that of an ambassador; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, advocating that movie

makers have an end at making the American Indian the villain in pictures and that the American Indian be displayed in pageantry and drama in his true light; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact a bill requiring persons selling or disposing of cigarettes for profit by shipments in interstate commerce to furnish the taxing authority of the State to which shipped an invoice on each such shipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 5049. A bill for the relief of Severio Tavella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 5050. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Langelia, of Gloucester, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELER:

H. R. 5051. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Juan Antonio Rivera, Mrs. Paul Valle Antelo, Mrs. Jorge Diaz Romero, Mrs. Otto Resse, and Mrs. Hugo Soria to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 5052. A bill for the relief of F. L. McGary, of Breckinridge County, Ky.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 5053. A bill for the relief of J. B. McCrary, Co., Inc., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 5054. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Andrew White and Alice Scott White; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 5055. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Joseph B. Reddoor; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 5056. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Andrew White and Alice Scott White; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 5057. A bill for the relief of the Reynolds-Gammill Lumber Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 5058. A bill for the relief of Eunice Hayes, Kathryn Hayes, and Florence Hayes Gaines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 5059. A bill for the relief of Tanju M. Ergil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1031. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 38 residents of Vanport, Beaver County, Pa., in opposition to H. R. 4238 and H. R. 4349, to provide that unclaimed animals in the pound of the District of Columbia be made available to licensed institutions for scientific purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1032. By Mr. PRICE: Resolution of the Senate of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, urging Congress to enact H. R. 4391 and H. R. 4398, which would authorize the coinage of 500,000 silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of a century of railroad operations out of Chicago; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1033. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of sundry citizens of Kenosha, Wis., protesting against House bill 4238 and 4349; relating to turning over animals in the District of Columbia dog pound for vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1034. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Racine, Wis., protesting against the passage of H. R. 4238 and H. R. 4349, relating to turning over animals in the District of Columbia dog pound for vivisection; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1035. By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of the New York Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for an investigation of subversive textbooks and teaching materials; to the Committee on Rules.

1036. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Maine Dental Hygienists' Association, Augusta, Maine, requesting the Congress not to enact any legislation which will hamper freedom, such as proposed in the current proposals for compulsory health insurance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1037. Also, petition of Health and Accident Underwriters Conference, Chicago, Ill., going on record as being opposed to any form of compulsory disability or medical-care insurance or any system of political medicine designed for national bureaucratic control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1038. Also, petition of Medical Society of the County of Warren, Glens Falls, N. Y., stating their opposition to S. 5, H. R. 783, and H. R. 345 and any other present or future bills embodying the compulsory health insurance principle; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1039. Also, petition of Northern District Dental Society, Atlanta, Ga., requesting Congress not to enact any legislation containing the principle of compulsory health insurance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1040. Also, petition of city and county clerk, Honolulu, T. H., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to affording monetary relief and restitution for the owners of property damaged by the flooding of Palolo Stream; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1041. Also, petition of the chairman of Dáil Éireann, Dublin, Ireland, placing on record its indignant protest against the introduction in the British Parliament of legislation purporting to endorse and continue the existing partition of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1042. Also, petition of Ethel Wilson and others, Daytona Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1043. Also, petition of Mrs. Zeta Mary Simpson-Smith and others, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2135 and 2136, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1044. Also, petition of C. B. Adams, Bayamon, P. R., petitioning redress of grievance relative to an invention known as photogrammetry or aerosurveying, and his application for patent thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1045. Also, petition of Miss Frances Eddy Curtiss, Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, Detroit, Mich., stating opposition to any weakening of our national security by any change in the present two-thirds Senate treaty confirmation requirement of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1046. Also, petition of Daisy D. Wilson, Wichita, Kans., relative to her redress of grievance in reference to the case of Daisy D. Wilson against Ralph S. Hinman and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.